

Clinton Trial 'Will Be Fair And Quick,' Lott Vows

Senate's Proceedings
To Begin Thursday;
Details Remain Sketchy

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The impeachment trial of President Bill Clinton will formally begin on Thursday, the Senate majority leader announced Tuesday, but crucial details of the proceeding remain murky.

As the 106th Congress prepared to convene Wednesday, it was still unknown if the trial would be concluded in days or possibly go on for months.

The Senate majority leader, Trent Lott of Mississippi, promised a "fair and quick" hearing of the charges that Mr. Clinton committed perjury and obstructed justice to conceal his intimate relationship with a former intern, Monica Lewinsky.

"We have a constitutional duty here," Mr. Lott said. "It is a very serious one. It is one we must carry forward. We will do our very best to do this in a proper way."

But he provided no other details about what would happen Thursday, or how long a trial might last. He and other senators met throughout the day, but no clear road map emerged.

The lack of clarity appeared to indicate that a plan promoted by Mr. Lott and leading Democrats for an expedited trial has failed to draw sufficient support from other senators.

Mr. Lott had met earlier with his Democratic counterpart, Senator Tom Daschle of South Dakota, and with the chief justice of the Supreme Court, William Rehnquist, who will preside over Mr. Clinton's Senate trial.

White House lawyers were not included in the discussions, but they let it be known Tuesday that they were preparing a vigorous defense, and planned to challenge aggressively some of the factual allegations in the report to the House of Representatives by Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel.

The White House defense before the House Judiciary Committee was based largely on the assertion that the charges against Mr. Clinton, even if proved, were not grounds for impeachment.

Mr. Daschle, speaking before his meeting with Mr. Lott, said that he still believed that most senators favored an expedited proceeding against Mr. Clinton. "The longer this drags out, the more acrimonious, the more political and the less helpful it'll be," he said on NBC television.

Later, at a news conference, he offered little conviction that the proposal would receive the necessary 51 votes, saying only, "I wouldn't say it's dead."

Because of Republican opposition, he added, "we may well have to go to Plan B, C, or D."

The trial will be the first of a president in 130 years — the first since President Andrew Johnson avoided conviction by a single-vote margin — and leading senators and Justice Rehnquist have little precedent to guide them.

Sources told The Associated Press that the plan tentatively discussed Tuesday by the Senate leaders called for Justice Rehnquist to administer a constitutionally prescribed oath to senators on Thursday, so that they may sit as jurors.

Later the same day, the 13 members of the House of Representatives who have been designated as "managers" of the trial would formally outline the two articles of impeachment that the full House passed on Dec. 19.

This step assumes that the 13, all members of the Judiciary Committee, will receive formal authorization to serve as managers in a House vote set for Wednesday.

There was some discussion among House Democrats of voting against the 13, as an expression of protest, but the Republican majority in the House appears to assure them the needed votes.

Democrats were also considering a new attempt to place the House on record in favor of censure. This is also considered nearly certain to fail.

After the senators are sworn in, the proceedings will probably be suspended while both sides prepare legal papers.

The Senate would issue a writ of summons to the president, setting a date for him to appear and answer the charges. But he has the right to be

See CLINTON, Page 8



Tokyo traders taking stock of their positions as the dollar fell toward the 27-month low of 110.490 yen it hit Tuesday. Investors have been selling dollars for yen to take advantage of a near-doubling in Japanese bond yields.

The Dollar			
	Tuesday 4 P.M.	previous close	
New York			
Euro	1.1778	1.1828	
Pound	1.655	1.6607	
Yen	111.305	111.925	
DM	1.6595	1.653	
FF	5.5708	5.5886	
Dollars per pound and per euro			
The Dow			
	Tuesday 4 P.M.	previous close	percent change
+126.92	9,211.19		+1.36%
S&P 500			
+16.67	1,244.77		+1.36%
Nasdaq			
+43.23	2,251.27		+1.96%

Debate Is Started On Euro's Course

A day after the euro's powerful debut, the Italian Treasury minister, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, warned Tuesday that the European Central Bank could cut interest rates if the new single currency for 11 countries became too strong. Elsewhere in Europe, there was less concern about the currency's eventual strength. Page 11.

Japanese Minister Recants

Tokyo Plays Down 'Inappropriate Remarks' That Criticized U.S. and 'Peace Constitution'

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The government backed away on Tuesday from remarks by a cabinet member suggesting that Japanese are unhappy with their "Peace Constitution" and that the United States bullies other countries.

Justice Minister Shozaburo Nakamura apologized for his remarks and said he had not meant them. The comments were the latest in a long tradition of top Japanese officials' making incendiary statements and then sheepishly retracting them after they become public.

"The so-called free-market economy cited by the U.S. is not real freedom," Mr. Nakamura had told several hundred ministry officials at a New Year's party, according to reports by Japanese newspapers. "It is a kind of freedom that lets loose atom bombs and missiles just when another country appears to gain an advantage."

Mr. Nakamura, 64, did not elaborate. But he specifically denounced the United States for threatening sanctions against countries accused of unfair trade practices.

To many Japanese, the most striking comments by Mr. Nakamura were his suggestions that the constitution is burdensome and should be changed to give Japan the right to use military force.

"We are struggling under a consti-

itution that prevents us from having an army and denies us the ability to revise" it, Mr. Nakamura said, according to the Asahi Shimbun.

"The constitution, which prohibits Japan from engaging in war and strips Japan of its right to self-defense and holding an army, was handed down by the Allied forces to the Japanese people," he added. "And we are now struggling with the fact that we cannot revise it."

Most historians agree with Mr. Nakamura's view that the constitution was imposed on Japan by the United States in the aftermath of World War II, but legally Japan has every right to amend its constitution. Such a move, however, would trigger bitter protests among Asian countries that Japan invaded during the war.

At a cabinet meeting Tuesday, Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi raised the matter of Mr. Nakamura's remarks — which were widely reported in Japanese newspapers on Tuesday — and asked him to explain.

Mr. Nakamura told the cabinet, "The true meaning of these remarks I made on the occasion of the New Year ceremony at the Ministry of Justice was to explain various issues facing our country as well as the complicated international situation, in the context of emphasizing the need for judicial reform in Japan."

See JAPAN, Page 8

Dollar Takes a Pounding As Investors Flock to Yen

Tokyo Aide Questions 'Bubble-Like' U.S. Economy

By Philip Segal
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — The dollar tumbled Tuesday to a 27-month low against the yen after a leading Japanese financial official described the U.S. economy as "bubble-like."

Rising Japanese interest rates, meanwhile, continued to lure investment money to Japan from the United States, prompting some analysts to ask: If not the Japanese, who will finance America's bulging current account deficit?

If the answer is "nobody," American interest rates may end up rising this year instead of falling. That could send the U.S. stock market plummeting.

Eisuke Sakakibara, the deputy finance minister for international affairs who is widely known as "Mr. Yen," said in a newspaper interview published Tuesday that the U.S. economy looked "fairly bubble-like."

"My utmost concern is high U.S. stock prices," the Nihon Keizai newspaper quoted Mr. Sakakibara as saying. "A nation whose savings ratio is neg-

ative is consuming a lot," he added. "Such an economy is bound to slow once stock prices fall."

Mr. Sakakibara's comments, and his refusal Tuesday to comment on current foreign-exchange levels, helped push the yen up more than 3 percent against the dollar. The dollar hit a low of 110.490 yen, although it recovered to 111.305 yen in late trading in New York.

Meanwhile, the yield on the benchmark No. 203 10-year Japanese bond, which has almost doubled in a month, continued to climb. Rising bond yields in Tokyo encourage Japanese and other investors to buy yen and sell dollars and other currencies to purchase that government debt. This tends to push down the value of the dollar.

"The twin bubbles are linked," said Charles Dumas, a director at the London-based Lombard Street Research. "And the twin bubbles are the Japanese bond market and the U.S. stock market."

Now that the Japanese bond bubble has burst, some analysts asked, could

See YEN, Page 16

Saddam Appeals For Arab Uprising But, as Feud Deepens, Egypt Verges on Calling for His Ouster

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

CAIRO — President Saddam Hussein called on "the Arab nation" on Tuesday to back Iraq in its confrontation with the United States and to rise up against leaders who have not given his regime their full support.

The call was the latest step in a bitter spiral that has left Baghdad increasingly at odds with other Arab governments in the aftermath of the American-led air strikes on Iraq last month.

The appeal was made just hours after Egypt all but called for Mr. Saddam's ouster.

"Revolt, sons of the great Arab nation, against injustice and let your voices be heard," Mr. Saddam said in an Army Day speech broadcast by Al-Jazeera Television, an Arabic-language satellite channel based in Qatar that is viewed throughout the Arab world.

Egypt and most other Arab governments were plainly left uneasy by the four days of American and British air strikes that ended on Dec. 19 and that prompted demonstrations in Cairo and other Arab capitals. But in the weeks since, none of those governments have been willing to align themselves with Iraq, prompting Mr. Saddam to argue with increasing anger and frustration that their loyalties were misplaced.

In the broadcast Tuesday, he did not mention any Arab leaders by name. But he called on the Arab people to "correct the deviations of those who have deviated."

Mr. Saddam noted in particular that the aircraft that attacked Iraq had flown from Arab countries and from ships in Arab waters and that there were Western troops "in the land of the holy sites" — a reference to Saudi Arabia.

Since last week, Iraqi officials and newspapers have singled out Egypt's president, Hosni Mubarak, suggesting that he was little more than a stooge of the West because he did not stand up against the attacks.

In response, a commentary broadcast overnight on the Egyptian state radio added to the war of words by suggesting that the time had come for "the beginning of the end" for the Iraqi regime.

It included the harshest rhetoric that Egypt has directed against Iraq since the Gulf War in 1991, denouncing Mr. Sad-

dam by name as a murderer, a gangster and the "destroyer of Iraq."

"The Arab nation has never known, even in its worst periods of decadence, a leader worse than the dictator of Iraq, who committed the crime of invading Kuwait, which led to his Mother of Defeats," the Egyptian radio said.

As if to underscore those sentiments, Egypt's ambassador to Jordan was reported to have met there in recent days with leaders of the Iraqi National Accord, one of the opposition groups vowing to overthrow Mr. Saddam. And Egyptian television devoted much of a two-hour broadcast on Monday night to interviews with ordinary people, includ-

See ARABS, Page 8

Iraqi Fighters And U.S. Jets Clash in South

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the first air duel between American and Iraqi jet fighters in more than six years, U.S. warplanes fired missiles at Iraqi jets over southern Iraq on Tuesday, and one of the Iraqi planes was reported to have crashed after it ran out of fuel.

Defense Department officials said that at least four air-to-air missiles were fired by the American jets — two U.S. Air Force F-15 strike aircraft and two U.S. Navy F-14 fighters — after the Iraqi planes repeatedly violated the no-flight zone over southern Iraq.

The Pentagon said there was no evidence to suggest that the American missiles hit any of about a dozen Iraqi MiG and Mirage fighters that breached the zone Tuesday.

The United States vowed later Tuesday that it would not back down from enforcing the no-flight zones.

"We will continue to enforce the no-

See IRAQ, Page 8

Blaming Serbs, NATO General Says Kosovo Nears New War

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Warning that Kosovo is headed toward a resumption of full-scale civil war in weeks, General Wesley Clark, the supreme allied commander in Europe, blames Serbia for escalating military tensions in the province and for undercutting chances for a political deal with the ethnic Albanian majority.

"The Serbs are violating their commitments to NATO," General Clark said. He accused Belgrade of deploying extra companies of regular troops, leaving heavy weapons in the hands of Serbian police officers who were supposed to revert to normal peacetime procedures and breaking other pledges given in October to avert all air strikes.

Kosovo risked spiraling out of control, he said, because of "the underlying dynamic, the fact that both sides are preparing for an outcome with no political accord — sharpening their claws and refining their tactics."

In the long run, he implied, the Serbian military presence would face Kosovo Albanians who "have to continue to struggle because they can't risk another catastrophe of falling under the political repression from Belgrade." He was referring to the 10 years since Kosovo's autonomy was withdrawn by the central government.

The thrust of his remarks, in a phone interview late Monday, added weight to recent suggestions that Clinton administration officials are starting to see the downfall of President Slobodan Milosevic as the precondition to real progress in Kosovo and elsewhere in the former Yugoslavia.

General Clark's prognosis was phrased more sharply than warnings from NATO officials last month after an outbreak of fighting and they contrasted somberly with the hope among Western officials last fall that the truce imposed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would hold at least until spring.

His comments appeared to be an appeal to Belgrade for concessions to save

See KOSOVO, Page 4



SPEAKING OUT — Chee Soon Juan, leader of a small opposition party in Singapore, defying the police by giving a political speech without a license Tuesday, for the second time in a week. Page 5.

AGENDA

Iran Blames Rogue Agents for Killings

TEHRAN (AFP) — Iranian intelligence officers carried out recent killings of several dissident intellectuals and politicians in Tehran, the

Intelligence Ministry said Tuesday. "Irresponsible colleagues" who were "acting on their own" were responsible for the killings, the ministry was quoted by the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, as saying.

The ministry condemned the murders, which it said had been carried out by a network of agents working on behalf of foreign interests.

"The ministry has succeeded in identifying the network and arresting its members," it said.

Books Page 9
Crossword Page 9
Opinion Pages 6-7
Sports Pages 18-19

The Intermarket Pages 7, 15, 18
The Hit On-line www.hit.com

Expanding Ties, Clinton Extends a Hand to Cuba

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The United States, seeking to ease the plight of the Cuban people without strengthening its government, will allow a greatly expanded flow of cash donations to Cuba, authorize food sales and permit easier travel to the Caribbean island, President Bill Clinton announced Tuesday.

But in announcing the changes, Mr. Clinton insisted that there would be no alleviating of the trade embargo that has been in effect since 1962.

These steps are designed to help the Cuban people without strengthening the Cuban government, the president said. "They are consistent with our policy of keeping pressure on the regime for democratic change — through the embargo and vigorous diplomatic

initiatives — while finding ways to reach out to the Cuban people through humanitarian efforts and help in developing civil society."

The moves, building on changes announced in March, will allow any American, and not just family members, to send cash to Cuban citizens and to certain nongovernmental organizations; permit the sale of food and agricultural products to church groups, private farmers and others, but not the government; authorize charter flights to Cuban cities other than Havana and from U.S. cities other than Miami, and make it easier for academics, athletes, scientists and others to take part in exchanges.

In addition, U.S. officials will seek to open direct mail service with Cuba.

And, in an echo of the so-called Ping-Pong diplomacy that helped break the ice of U.S.-Chinese

enmity in the early 1970s, the Baltimore Orioles baseball team will be permitted to play the Cuban national team, both in Cuba and in the United States, if agreement can be reached on arrangements.

The Clinton administration's policy was greeted with a pointed official silence from the government of Fidel Castro. The New York Times reported from Havana, but some Cuban officials and economists said privately the measures would do little or nothing to ease the deep economic crisis here that many attribute to the U.S. trade embargo. "This is nothing surprising, just more of the same," a high-ranking official said.

The administration rejected a proposal made in October by a bipartisan group of 15 senators, backed by three former secretaries of state, that Mr. Clinton

See CUBA, Page 8

Newstand Prices	
Andorra	10.00 FF Lebanon \$1.3000
Antilles	12.50 FF Morocco 18 Dh
Cameroun	1.600 CFA Qatar 10.00 QR
Egypt	5.50 LE Saudi Arabia 10 SR
France	10.00 FF Senegal 1.100 CFA
Gabon	1.100 CFA Spain 250 Ptas
Italy	3.000 Lit Tunisia 1.250 Din
Ivory Coast	1.250 CFA U.A.E. 10.00 Dh
Jordan	1.250 JD
Kuwait	700 Fils U.S. M.L. (Eur.) \$1.20



JPY 100.00

Behind Doors, A Culture of Exploitation



The servant, who is about 60, came to the attention recently when she had to be hospitalized for treatment of a long-neglected leg. She told local social workers that she had to beg neighbors for food and clothing and regularly beaten by the wife. She

"This all led absolutely to the IMF to insure obligations, said statute for Police that is mobilizing 'domestic' rights.

ks lovely on paper, but there's monitoring," by the World Bank of at staff members meet their ob- antha Honey, a fellow at the In- Studies, a Washington think tank g a campaign to protect the do-

Tabloids carried front-page reports of furious customers who left empty-handed after descending on McDonald's restaurants in droves.

The Daily Star said "a near-riot erupted" in Leigh, near Liverpool, when a group of executives "went berserk"

"On a normal weekend, we would expect to sell 500,000 Big Macs. We projected demand at 2 million last weekend because of the offer and it has actually been 4 million."

USA 73 73 43 43

Offer valid for new subscribers only. See details at [5-STARREVIEW.COM](http://www.5-STARREVIEW.COM) or call 1-800-5-STARREVIEW. © 2005 American Subscription Service, Inc. All rights reserved.

the newspaper price.

COUNTRY - CURRENCY	1 MONTH NEW HANDED PRICE	2 MONTHS DIFFER PRICE	SAVING OFF COVER PRICE
AUSTRIA	ATS		
BELGIUM - LUXEMB.	BEF	3 1/20	50
DENMARK	DKR	1 1/10	50
FINLAND	FIM	2 1/10	50
FRANCE	FFR	2 1/10	50
GERMANY	DEM	1 1/2	40
GREAT BRITAIN	GBP	1 1/2	40
HONG KONG	MKS	7/10	30
ISRAEL	NIP	2 1/2	50
ITALY	LIR	1 1/2	50
JAPAN	YEN	25 000	17 1/10
MALAYSIA	MYR	1 1/2	50
NETHERLANDS	NGD	1 1/2	78
NORWAY	NOK	2 1/10	50
PORTUGAL	ESC	1 1/2	50
SPAIN	PTAS	12 000	2 400
SWEDEN	SKR	2 1/10	50
SWITZERLAND	CHF	1 1/2	50
UNITED STATES	DOL	1 1/2	40

NOTE: OTHER COUNTRIES - PLEASE CONTACT YOUR REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE LATEST RATES

Yes, I would like to start receiving the International Herald Tribune.

☐ My check is enclosed (payable to the IHT)

Charge my: ☐ Amex. ☐ Dynex ☐ VISA ☐ Access ☐ MasterCard ☐ Eurocard

US and Asian prices, credit cards will be charged in French Francs at current rates.

Card No: _____ Exp. Date: _____

Signature: _____

For business orders, indicate your VAT No. (BH VAT Number R924730021126)

Mr/Ms/Ms Family Name: _____

First Name: _____ Job Title: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City/Code: _____

Country: _____ Business Tel No: _____

Home Tel No: _____

E-Mail Address: _____

☐ I do not wish to receive information from other carefully screened companies.

Mail or fax to: International Herald Tribune
SUNSHINE, 1000 PLACE D'ASTOR, NEW YORK, NY 10022-6275, USA
181 Ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France
Fax: +33 1 41 43 92 10 Tel: +33 1 41 43 93 61

Telephone: +1 212 756 8785 Tel. (toll free) 1-800-882-2884

850 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022-6275, USA
Fax: +1 212 756 8785 Tel. (toll free) 1-800-882-2884

1201 K. Wagh Centre, 191 Joo Road, North Point, Hong Kong
Fax: +852 2922 1199 Tel: +852 2922 1171

E-Mail: subscribers@iht.com - advice.subscribers@iht.com - internet.www.ih.com

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Évangile, 75018 Paris.

صبرنا من الامل

EUROPE

Bonn Cries 'Slander' On Citizenship Reform

Fight Shapes Up Around Opposition Petition

BERLIN — Pledging not to be deterred by opposition "slander," the government announced Tuesday that it would counter a petition drive against its planned citizenship law reforms with an information campaign of its own.

"We're sticking with our intention and think that the law will be all ready by summer," said Cornelia Sonntag-Wolfgang, parliamentary state secretary in the Interior Ministry. An Interior Ministry spokeswoman, Kerstin Kiesel, said a first draft of the legislation had been completed and would

be taken up early this year by the cabinet.

Miss Sonntag-Wolfgang accused the conservative parties, which moved into the opposition with the September election of Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, of "slander" for suggesting that making it easier for foreigners to obtain German citizenship would lead to more violence and terrorism in Germany.

"There will be a majority among the public if we argue properly and don't indulge in a form of scare-mongering," she said in an interview with Suedwestfunk broadcasting.

Jewish officials in Germany accused conservatives on Tuesday of whipping up racist sentiment.

Michel Friedman, a leader of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, said the Christian Democrats were acting in a reckless manner by preparing a petition drive against the plan.

"There is an extraordinary danger with this," he said in an interview with the Berlin newspaper Tagesspiegel. "It's populist and it's politically irresponsible," he said in an excerpt, made public before publication Wednesday. "It's going to awaken voices in this country that we don't want."

The government plans to relax nationality law, which is based on bloodline, not place of birth, to make it easier for foreigners to become Germans and still keep their original citizenship.

But many conservatives contend that the revision would give special privileges to foreigners and could lead to potentially dangerous divided loyalties.

The chairman of the opposition Christian Democratic Union, Wolfgang Schäuble said on German television Monday night that dual citizenship would endanger the integration of foreigners in Germany, not promote it.

Also, he said, it would lead to considerably greater immigration.

Marieluise Beck, the government's commissioner for foreigner affairs, attacked the planners of the petition campaign, which is to begin on Jan. 24. "They are clearly not above unsettling and whipping up the public," she said.

The commissioner accused the Christian Democrats and their Bavarian allies, the Christian Social Union, of trying to incite the public against the reforms to raise their own profile.

She said the government would counter with a campaign explaining the proposed revision of the law.

Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer accused the conservatives of "carrying out a power struggle on the backs of foreign fellow residents."

Even some Christian Democrats criticized the conservatives' petition plan.

The chairman of the party's social policy committee, Rainer Eppelmann, told the Berliner Zeitung newspaper that a petition drive would make sense only if it led to a broad and substantive debate. He added he hoped "that along with that emotions will be kept in check."

(AP, Reuters)

An Interfaith Group Set to Meet in Paris Leaves Catholics Out

PARIS — Christian and Jewish religious leaders in France are due to attend a singular interfaith meeting at the central Paris mosque next month, a senior Islamic official said Tuesday.

The image of clerical harmony was tarnished, however, when the Protestant minister due to attend the talks said ties were strained between his church and Roman Catholics, France's majority religion whose representatives were not invited.

"This will be the first structured meeting of its kind," said Hocine Rais, who is responsible for cultural affairs at the mosque.

French Muslim leaders have attended interfaith meetings before, but Mr. Rais said the mosque did not traditionally organize functions on the premises involving non-Muslims. He said the move demonstrated the desire of French Muslim leaders to have dialogue with clerics of other religions.

"The prophet Mohammed invited Christians to pray with him in his day, and we all descend from our common father, Abraham," Mr. Rais said.

Islam is France's second most popular religion after Catholicism, practiced by more than 5 million Muslims, many of whom emigrated from northern Africa.

The clerics said they would hold six debates on the Bible and the Koran in a Protestant church, a Jewish synagogue and the main Paris mosque.

Asked why no Catholics would take part in the debates, a Protestant minister, Alain Houziaux, hinted that a theological dispute had cooled relations between the churches. "This is a debate between Christians, Muslims and Jews," he said. "I represent the Christians."

Rabbi Daniel Farhi suggested that Catholic priests prominent in existing interfaith dialogues should be invited.

Over 80 percent of France's 60 million inhabitants are nominally Catholic. There are about 2 million Protestants and 750,000 Jews in France.



French soldiers distributing kerosene near Sarajevo to heat a refugee center for ethnic Albanians from Kosovo.

KOSOVO: NATO General Says War Is Near

Continued from Page 1

the political talks on autonomy for Kosovo, where ethnic Albanians make up 90 percent of the population. In effect, he said that the burden now was on the Serbs to devise reassurances capable of inducing the ethnic Albanians to take a chance on autonomy rather than fight on for independence.

His unusually blunt accusations about Serbian behavior, which he might have muffled to protect his relations with Mr. Milosevic, appeared intended to dispel any impressions that both sides were more or less equally to blame for the deteriorating climate in Kosovo.

Acknowledging that separatist guerrillas have also been on the offensive, General Clark said, "You have to look at the problem in its entirety, meaning that 10 years ago when Belgrade took away their autonomy, that plunged the place into a cycle of repression breeding resistance and being met with vastly excessive reaction" by Serbian forces.

Since NATO has no mandate for action against the Kosovo Liberation Army of ethnic Albanian separatists, General Clark's comments were obviously directed at Belgrade. He left the impression that Serbia risks losing its authority completely if its continued use of force undermines the prospects for a compromise based on autonomy.

Without directly threatening air strikes, General Clark said that NATO had made military preparations designed to ensure that Kosovo did not return to what he called "the village burning" and other acts of large-scale violence that marked a Serbian military offensive last year.

But a U.S. plan offering Kosovo autonomy — what another U.S. official described as "demonstrable self-government" similar to that enjoyed by Montenegro, which is also part of Serbia

— seems so far to be going nowhere because it falls short of what Kosovo separatists want and concedes too much to be acceptable to Belgrade hard-liners.

Momentum on this core issue cannot be expected to emerge from the efforts of monitors sent by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, who provide what General Clark called "tactical mediation and much greater visibility into specific situations."

The monitors opened an investigation Tuesday into a possible mass grave near Urosevac, about 30 kilometers (18 miles) south of the regional capital, Pristina. It was described by an organization spokesman as "allegedly containing the bodies of 11 women and children who were apparently killed in the summer."

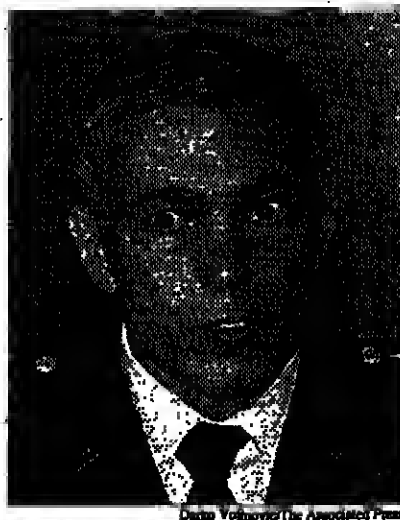
Separatists have said that the victims were ethnic Albanians killed by Serbs.

In coming months, the unnamed verifiers could find themselves at risk, and General Clark underlined NATO's determination to protect them — initially, with a 2,000-strong extraction force commanded and largely manned by France.

Belgrade has warned that any rescue mission will be treated as an invasion, causing some concern in Paris that NATO's involvement in Kosovo might draw French troops into battle against the Serbs, long allies of Paris.

General Clark visited Paris on Monday to reassure Defense Minister Alain Richard that the extraction force was meant to handle rescues, not a major assault — for which NATO would launch its own countermeasures.

French officials said that General Clark also used his trip to take issue with remarks last week in which Mr. Richard blamed the Kosovo Liberation Army for destabilizing the province. France has been more reluctant than the United States or Britain to confront Mr. Milosevic over Kosovo.



General Wesley Clark, the supreme allied commander in Europe.

A new tone emerged in the Paris talks, a French official said, in which the Milosevic regime was characterized as "the instability machine in Belgrade."

Attitudes toward Mr. Milosevic appear to be altering fundamentally in both Washington and London, where "he used to be seen as disagreeable but useful in getting things done and now he is seen as the source of all the problems," according to Jonathan Eyal, research director at the Royal United Services Institute in London.

The view that U.S. efforts should be focused on isolating Mr. Milosevic and funneling help to his opponents in Serbia and elsewhere has become "widespread, but not yet a consensus" in the Clinton administration, a State Department official said Tuesday by phone.

But, sounding skeptical about the imminence of a real shift in U.S. policy, Morton Abramowitz, a former State Department official, said: "So far, I think it's mostly rhetoric to disguise our frustration."

BRIEFLY

Politician Targeted For Aiding Terrorist

FRANKFURT — Prosecutors on Tuesday said they wanted to ask the European Parliament to lift the immunity of a German member after his admission that he had helped a terrorist suspect hide out for years in France.

Job Tilman, a Frankfurt prosecutor, said his office first had to interview the terrorist suspect, Hans-Joachim Klein, about who had helped him flee the country and hide before requesting that Daniel Cohn-Bendit's immunity be lifted.

Mr. Klein was arrested in France in September, and Mr. Tilman said an official response to Germany's request for extradition should come soon.

Mr. Klein is wanted in connection with the 1975 OPEC conference attack in Vienna in which 70 people were taken hostage and three people killed. Orders for the attack are believed to have come from the Cold War terrorist Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, known as Carlos, who is now in a French jail serving a life term for a triple murder in another case.

After Mr. Klein's arrest, Mr. Cohn-Bendit, a prominent Greens party member in Frankfurt, publicly admitted having known of his whereabouts. He said that he and others had provided Mr. Klein financial support because Mr. Klein had renounced terrorism years ago.

Yeltsin Planning State Visit to Paris

PARIS — President Boris Yeltsin of Russia will come to France on Jan. 28 for a two-day visit, the French Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

The trip will be Mr. Yeltsin's first state visit abroad since he began experiencing serious health problems in Kazakhstan two months ago. He was rushed back to Moscow and has since canceled several overseas trips.

Serb Designate Lacks Support

BANJA LUKA, Bosnia — The prime minister-designate of Bosnia's Serb republic suffered a setback Tuesday when leaders of the Western-leaning Sloga coalition refused to support him.

The outcome of a meeting between presidents of the three main Sloga parties makes it increasingly unlikely that Brano Milijus will win sufficient parliamentary backing to form a new government in the Serb entity following elections in September, analysts said. (Reuters)

ADVERTISEMENT



His Holiness Maharishi Mahesh Yogi who introduced Transcendental Meditation to the world forty years ago, and opened the gateway of enlightenment to millions of people, is now bringing invincibility to every nation and perpetual peace to the world family through membership in his Global Administration through Natural Law.

Iraq Conflict Raises An Alarm for Every Nation
The Council of Supreme Intelligence of Maharishi's Global Administration through Natural Law is raising an alarm: a conflict like that between Iraq and the United States and United Kingdom can happen to any nation at any time. Any nation at any time could try to destroy any other nation, and the United Nations will be powerless to resolve the situation. And it is possible for even a small nation to become a thorn for the whole family of nations.

Situations like that in Iraq have happened before and they will happen again. We therefore propose that every government should take steps to prevent the birth of any enemy to their nation and be free from fear by raising their nation to invincibility.

Membership in Maharishi's Global Administration Through Natural Law
To achieve this goal, the Council of Supreme Intelligence is inviting every country to be-

Offer of Invincibility To Every Nation

Access to Invincibility through Natural Law New Year Coming with a New Message of Invincibility to Every Nation

come a member of Maharishi's Global Administration through Natural Law. This membership will be as effective for every nation as membership in the United Nations has been ineffective.

Maharishi's Global Administration through Natural Law has a prevention-oriented approach to invincibility which utilizes the nourishing power of Natural Law—the holistic intelligence of Nature—which is the administrator of the whole universe.

Experts in Yogic Flying To Create an Integrated, Invincible National Consciousness

The United Nations charges every government money to be a member. Membership in Maharishi's Global Administration through Natural Law is not through paying a membership fee, but is through creating integrated national consciousness by establishing a group or groups of Yogic Flyers. These groups of Yogic Flyers will maintain coherence in collective consciousness disallowing any neighbor or distant country to become poisonous to the nation.

This approach is very simple to implement and can be achieved within four months. A group of Yogic Flyers has the ability to enliven the support of the invincible power of Natural Law for the nation, and avert the birth of an enemy. This effect can be created by a

group ranging in size from 100 Yogic Flyers for the smallest countries up to 7000 Yogic Flyers for the world's largest nations.

This approach to attaining invincibility is supported by the most recent discoveries in modern science such as the fundamental insights gained in Unified Quantum Field Theory. It has also been consistently verified by scientific research—more than 40 studies to date documenting the effectiveness of this approach to invincibility through Natural Law.

Taking Recourse to Higher Intelligence

Why do the UN's efforts always fail, as in the present conflict in Iraq? Because they do not have the support of higher intelligence, so whatever is done on the level of human intelligence does not display the total nourishing power of Natural Law and therefore results are not long lasting.

The present situation in Iraq should be an alarm for every country. Every nation should follow the maxim: "Avert the danger which has not yet come."

The way to accomplish this is to take recourse to higher intelligence—the holistic intelligence of Natural Law—by establishing a group of experts in Yogic Flying in any area of society.

When a spark falls on wet grass it is extinguished; when it falls on dry grass, a conflagration

begins. The choice is there for every nation now: any government can create a nation that is secure from fires of war and is invincible through the support of the nourishing power of Natural Law, or it can remain in a state of constant uncertainty.

Creating Perpetual World Peace

In fact, every nation on earth can now rise to enjoy an invincible status and then no one will have the intention to harm anyone else—and the result will be perpetual world peace.

Every government is welcome to join Maharishi's Global Administration through Natural Law through which all nations will quickly gain the support of higher intelligence. This will create not only national invincibility and self-sufficiency, but also a problem-free, conflict-free, integrated national life, and a perpetually peaceful family of nations.

For Further Information
Write, Fax or E-mail to:
Council of Supreme Intelligence
Maharishi's Global Administration through Natural Law
Station 24
6063 NP Vlodrop
The Netherlands
Fax: +31 475 53 8663
E-mail: csi.mganl@ibm.net

ADVERTISEMENT

Congo Rebels End Squabbles, They Say

GOMA, Democratic Republic of the Congo — The main rebel group fighting to overthrow President Laurent Kabila said Tuesday that it had patched up its internal differences and would now concentrate on winning the war.

Ernest Wamba dia Wamba, president of the Congolese Rally for Democracy, said his group had resolved its rifts after meeting with officials from its allies, Rwanda and Uganda.

"The errors which were made are in the process of being corrected," he said after the talks in the Rwandan capital, Kigali.

Rebel officials have recently reported divisions in their group, culminating in a New Year's Eve broadcast by Mr. dia

Wamba being cut short by rivals after he said the group risked being taken hostage by the "selfish ends of power for power's sake."

"The misunderstanding has been cleared, and we are going to resume as usual, confidently, and keep battling as before," Mr. dia Wamba said.

The Congolese Rally for Democracy began its rebellion in August and has made sweeping gains in the east of the country.

Officials say the movement is split between the founders and those who have come forward more recently, and also between former allies of Mr. Kabila and those who backed Mobutu Sese Seko, whom Mr. Kabila deposed in 1997.

But Mr. dia Wamba played down the

differences, saying that the party would reopen its 28-member assembly in the eastern town of Goma on Wednesday and that the decision-making body was likely to reshuffle its leadership and expand its base.

Mr. Kabila has failed to end the rebellion despite assistance from Angola, Zimbabwe, Chad and Namibia.

On Monday, a military spokesman, Leon Kasonga, said government troops and their allies had retaken the Lake Tanganyika port of Moba, the eastern town of Nyunzu and the northwestern town of Businga in a major push against rebel forces. But Mr. dia Wamba and rebel commanders in Goma refuted the claims, although they have acknowledged the loss of Businga.

Border Gunmen Kill 4 Russian Policemen

MOSCOW — Four Russian policemen were killed Tuesday by unidentified gunmen near the breakaway republic of Chechnya, officials said.

The officers were killed in Ingushetia, near the border with Chechnya, where the assailants fled after the attack, police officials said, according to Russian news agencies.

Since the end of a 1994-96 independence war with Russia, Chechnya has remained restive, roamed by numerous gangs involved in kidnapping and other crime. Violence has often spilled into neighboring Russian regions.

In other developments, authorities in Chechnya arrested a group of militants suspected of carrying out a wave of kidnappings, a news agency reported Tuesday.

The 12 suspects were arrested Monday night. Policemen also seized numerous weapons and ammunition, the Itar-Tass news agency reported.

Sharipov Tasuyev, a deputy chief of Chechnya's anti-abduction squad, said the arrested men had allegedly kidnapped a 13-year old boy in the Chechen capital, Grozny. The boy is still missing.

The government of President Aslan Maskhadov has failed to stem a wave of kidnappings and other crime that has swept Chechnya since Russian troops withdrew in the fall of 1996.

Kenyan Is Suspect In Tourist's Murder

NAIROBI — A second suspect was charged Tuesday with the murder of a British tourist, Julie Ward, in a southwestern Kenyan wildlife sanctuary a decade ago.

David Kadula ole Nchoko, 28, a former clerk at the Masai Mara Game Reserve, was charged with murdering Miss Ward, 28, in September 1988.

Chief Magistrate Peter Mugo said Mr. Nchoko was not required to enter a plea because the attorney general's office had yet to authorize the start of the trial. The case was adjourned until Jan. 19.

If convicted, Mr. Nchoko, who was arrested Dec. 28, faces the death penalty by hanging.

Simon Makallah, 49, a former chief warden at Masai Mara at the time of Miss Ward's death, has also been charged with her murder.

Last month, Judge Daniel Aganyanya of the High Court postponed the start of Mr. Makallah's trial until Feb. 4, without giving any reason.

Two park rangers were charged with Miss Ward's murder in 1992 but acquitted by a judge who also criticized the police for a flawed investigation. Mr. Makallah and Mr. Nchoko were prosecution witnesses. (AP)

Uganda Police Chief Resigns Over Inquiry

KAMPALA, Uganda — Uganda's chief of police has resigned over allegations of embezzlement and graft in the latest in a series of corruption scandals wracking the government, a newspaper report said Tuesday.

John Cosy Odomele announced his resignation during a New Year's party he threw for his officers, according to a deputy police spokesman, Eric Naigambi.

Mr. Naigambi declined to comment on newspaper reports that Mr. Odomele, who also served as inspector-general, had stepped down over a government investigation into allegations of corruption, including claims that he had used his position as police chief to win supply contracts for companies that he controls.

On Tuesday, the government-owned New Vision newspaper cited an inspector-general's report probing Mr. Odomele's earnings.

The report — which charged that Mr. Odomele "spearheaded corruption in the police force" — said he had used police funds to set up companies and acquire contracts. It also said he used materials from the police construction department to build several large mansions around the country. (AP)

ASIA/PACIFIC

Police Beat Anwar, Malaysia Says, but Culprits Are Mystery

By Thomas Fuller
International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR — The Malaysian government said Tuesday in a report on the beating of Anwar Ibrahim that the police caused certain wounds to the former deputy prime minister. But it said that a three-month investigation had failed to identify the people responsible.

Mr. Anwar's lawyers and the head of the leading opposition party said the failure to find the culprits was "scandalous."

Mr. Anwar was beaten while in police custody in September after being arrested under the country's internal-security laws. At the time, he told a judge that he was blindfolded and beaten until "blood seeped down my nose."

Malaysia's attorney general, Mohd

Abdullah, said in a statement issued to the Bernama, the national news agency, that the police were "fully responsible" for the injuries to Mr. Anwar.

"Nevertheless," he added, "the investigations which have been carried out so far have not identified the person or persons responsible for such injuries."

Lim Kit Siang, head of the leading opposition party in Parliament, the Democratic Action Party, called on the government to take the investigation out of the hands of the police "to prove to Malaysians and the world that there would be no cover-up."

The attorney general said that the investigation would continue but that "from the evidence obtained so far," the government did not have a case.

Kamar Aminah Kamaruzaman, one of Mr. Anwar's lawyers, said: "It's highly unlikely that they don't know what

happened to someone when he was detained at police headquarters. People going in and out of cells are recorded."

She added: "Someone is responsible. We believe this has gone on for too long."

The attorney general said the investigation into Mr. Anwar's beating involved 67 witnesses, including three doctors, Mr. Anwar himself and dozens of police officers.

The inquiry was led by Mat Zain Ibrahim, who was then head of the criminal investigation department in the provincial city of Malacca.

Mr. Mat Zain has since been promoted to the same post in the capital, the national news agency said Tuesday.

Mr. Lim, the opposition leader, called for the "swiftest public accountability of the brutalities."

"The question uppermost in every-

body's mind must be: If a person who had held as high an office as deputy prime minister, the No. 2 highest post in the country, cannot get justice when arrested by the police, how can any ordinary Malaysian expect justice when they run afoul of the law?" he said.

Mr. Anwar's beating convulsed Malaysia, which has long regarded itself as more developed and sophisticated than most of its neighbors. After news of the beating became public, tens of thousands of Malaysians staged rallies around the capital calling for justice and reform. Posters of the popular former deputy prime minister sporting a black eye became the rallying image of protesters.

Perhaps capturing the national mood best was the scene at the courthouse when members of Mr. Anwar's family and his lawyers first learned of the beating.

"I am so sad that this can happen in our country," Pawancheek Marican, one of Mr. Anwar's lawyers, said immediately after emerging from the courtroom on Sept. 28. "Things are not normal here anymore."

Mr. Anwar described his beating to the judge: "I was asked to stand up, and I was boxed very hard on the left part of the temple and the right part of the head. I was half-conscious, and the police helped me to clean up my nose and my lips."

At the time, Malaysia's prime minister, Mahathir bin Mohamad, who on Sept. 2 dismissed Mr. Anwar from the government, did not discount the possibility that his former protégé's wounds were self-inflicted.

"It's not impossible, because he will get plenty of mileage if he showed he was abused by police," he said.

Burma Reopens Medical Schools

RANGOON — Two years after closing universities nationwide to quell student unrest, Burma's military government reopened medical schools Tuesday.

The move indicated that the government felt confident enough of the security situation that it could reopen campuses that were the site of some of the most persistent protests of late 1996.

In recent months, the infrastructure of the opposition National League for Democracy, headed by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, has been weakened by the detention of about 1,000 members. The government says they will be released when they agree to quit her party.

The military said that three medical schools and a dental school in Rangoon and Burma's second-largest city, Mandalay, had reopened. (AP)

Pakistanis Mourn Victims at Mosque

MULTAN, Pakistan — Thousands of mourners burying victims of a massacre at a mosque beat their chests and cried out Tuesday for Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif to resign and for the Pakistani Army to take over the government.

The mourners held funeral services for 11 of the 16 Shiite Muslims slain while at prayer Monday. They blamed Mr. Sharif for failing to maintain order in Pakistan. The dead were buried in the same mosque where the attack occurred, in the village of Quereshi, more than 30 kilometers (18 miles) from Multan. (AP)

Toll Rises in Aceh

JAKARTA — The death toll from separatist violence in the troubled Indonesian province of Aceh rose to 16, while on Tuesday security forces continue house-to-house searches for suspected rebels.

In Lhokseumawe, a town about 1,600 kilometers (1,000 miles) northwest of Jakarta on the northeast tip of Sumatra, nine civilians were killed Sunday when security forces opened fire on a mob of 3,000 pro-separatist supporters. Seven more people died in hospitals from bullet wounds. (NYT)

U.S. Seeking A UN Court On Cambodia

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Working to ensure that two top Khmer Rouge leaders are put on trial for their roles in the deaths of more than 1 million Cambodians in the 1970s, the Clinton administration is quietly trying to organize an international tribunal under UN auspices that would not be opposed by China and the current Cambodian government.

American officials said one compromise would call for the men, Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea, to be charged with crimes against humanity that occurred from 1975 to 1979, when the Khmer Rouge under the leadership of Pol Pot ruled Cambodia — and not for crimes that took place afterward.

The officials said they hoped that such a plan would placate Beijing, which was a steadfast supporter of the Maoist-inspired movement from the 1960s until the early 1990s, when a United Nations peace agreement ended virtually all foreign support for the Khmer Rouge.

The Chinese have argued that they were unaware of the mass killings in Cambodia as they were occurring in the 1970s. The full extent of the Khmer Rouge atrocities became clear only after they were driven from power by a Vietnamese invasion in 1979.



A STAR IS REBORN — The North Korean actress Kim Hye Young and her father, Kim Doo Sun, leading family members around Seoul on Tuesday as South Korea revealed they defected in August.

The Vietnamese discovered the archival records of the Khmer Rouge bureaucracy that disclosed the systematic torture and killing of Cambodians as well as the killing fields that held the remains of the victims.

The United States is particularly sensitive to China's concerns about an international tribunal because Beijing can veto any proposal for a trial that comes before the UN Security Council.

Mr. Khieu Samphan, who was the head of state of the Khmer Rouge government, and Mr. Nuon Chea, who as Mr. Pol Pot's second in command was known as "Brother No. 2," defected late last month after spending most of the last two decades in jungle redoubts along Cambodia's border

with Thailand. They have since been allowed to return to their refuge.

American officials acknowledged that a proposal to limit the charges to crimes that occurred from 1975 to 1979 might be seen as benefiting the United States, which gave critical diplomatic support to the Khmer Rouge after the Vietnamese invasion. But they insisted that their goal was not to shield Washington from blame for propping up the Khmer Rouge.

"We have to go some way to satisfying the Chinese if we want a trial that is granted legitimacy by the Security Council," said an administration official, speaking on condition of anonymity. "Our overall goal is to bring the men most responsible for the mass murder of the 1970s to trial in

the best forum possible."

China Cool to Debate

China distanced itself Tuesday from an international debate over how to deal with the former Khmer Rouge leaders, Reuters reported.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Zhu Bangzao, said that China did not want to get involved in internal Cambodian politics, but added that Beijing would welcome any development that supported stability in Cambodia.

"As the leaders of Khmer Rouge return to the big family of Cambodia, gradually the issue has become history," Mr. Zhu said. "However, we would appreciate any action that promotes national reconciliation, solidarity and the stability of the country."

Singapore Politician Again Defies Police

Reuters

SINGAPORE — An opposition politician defied police warnings and risked arrest to give a public speech without a license Tuesday.

Chee Soon Juan, leader of the small Singapore Democratic Party, made a 40-minute speech to a crowd of about 800 people in the central business district. It was his second such speech in a week.

He said the governing People's Action Party, which has dominated Singapore's government since independence in 1965, had deprived people of their rights of free speech and freedom of information.

"You must understand that your rights are yours and that the government cannot take them away," he said. "If they do, they will affect you as individuals and as a society."

The government denies that it restricts such speeches, but it says proper procedures must be followed. A public speaker requires a police permit under the Entertainment Act.

Mr. Chee, 36, made a speech at the same place a week earlier. He pleaded not guilty in court Monday after he was charged with making the first unlicensed address, an offense punishable with a fine of as much as 5,000 Singapore dollars (\$3,000). He is due to appear in court Monday on that charge.

A fine of more than 2,000 Singapore dollars would bar him from seeking election for five years.

He said he planned to make another speech next week at the National University of Singapore.

Mr. Chee, whose party is not represented in Parliament, said free speech and information were keys to economic success because they fostered creativity and the entrepreneurial spirit.

The police warned him before the speech Tuesday and later tried to serve him with a written request to appear at a police station for questioning. Mr. Chee declined to accept the document.

HERE IT IS — THE NEW NAME FOR TWO STRONG PARTNERS.

TOGETHER, WITH OUR COMMON STRENGTHS, WE'LL BE ABLE TO REACH

THE HIGHEST GOALS. WATCH OUT DAX, HERE COMES

Degussa-Hüls

Specialty chemicals now have a new spelling: Degussa-Hüls AG. The company will have 46,000 employees and will start with sales of more than DM 20 billion. Degussa-Hüls — an attractive new international company with high growth potential based on the combined strengths of two established firms. Degussa-Hüls — the latest word for more expertise, more commitment, more innovation.



Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Strong Start for the Euro

Bank Is a Worry

The euro, the new currency for most of Europe, got off to a strong start as it appeared to be the magnet for capital that its designers desired. The euro gained against the dollar, and big European stocks, now traded in euros, rose sharply. The fact that the euro exists at all, and that polls indicate that it is popular among citizens of most European countries, is a great accomplishment for a generation of European leaders — most notably Helmut Kohl of Germany — that has largely passed from office. Finance ministers had good reason to break out the champagne.

Nonetheless, the most important new institution created along with the euro is off to a disturbing start. The European Central Bank, under the presidency of Wim Duisenberg of the Netherlands, has demonstrated a tendency toward excessive secrecy. The votes of its members on monetary

policy changes are to remain confidential indefinitely. Mr. Duisenberg got the job last May as a result of a deal in which France acquiesced only after it was agreed that he would resign in about four years to be replaced by a French official. Now he says he might ignore that deal and stay in office for eight years.

The European Central Bank was designed to be more independent than even the Federal Reserve or Germany's Bundesbank. But the various national governments retained the authority to choose the bank's top official. By seeming to thumb his nose at that political compromise, Mr. Duisenberg has provided a reminder to European voters of just how much sovereignty their governments have given up. That reminder could come back to haunt him if, or when, Europe's economy runs into difficulties and the central bank needs supporters.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Too Little Democracy

Europe successfully has given birth to a new currency. Eleven disparate parents, from Finland south to Spain, on Monday congratulated themselves heartily on their new offspring, the inelegantly named euro. They see in the unified currency a chance for greater prosperity and global control.

But each nation in "Euroland" also has ceded a huge chunk of sovereignty, with consequences for their economies and democratic institutions that are today impossible to predict.

Normally, monetary unity follows national consolidation. Long after becoming a country, the United States suffered from a fragmented currency system; right up to the Civil War, a bank in Massachusetts made money that might or might not be accepted by a tavern keeper in Virginia. Europe is trying to reverse the process, forcing political unity by giving up its francs, lire and Deutsche marks. It is risky, and not primarily because money is such a treasured symbol of nationhood.

Money is a key component of economic policy-making. If unemployment rises, a central bank can lower interest rates, accepting some inflation or devaluation to spark economic growth. The 11 nations of Euroland now have forsworn that option. The Frankfurt-based European Central Bank will chart monetary policy for all of them, and the same policy for each — although unemployment rates range from 2.2 percent in Luxembourg to 18.2 percent in Spain, and growth rates from 1.5 percent in Italy last year to 8.5 percent in Ireland.

Of course, Massachusetts and Virginia are now similarly subject to the monetary policy of a single Federal Reserve system. But, unlike in Euroland, the central government in the United States also controls fiscal policy, and so can direct tax revenues from prosperous to troubled regions.

In addition, thanks in large part to a common language, workers in Massachusetts move far more freely to jobs in Virginia, or the reverse, than workers will shuttle between Germany and Portugal.

Proponents see many advantages in the euro. Businesses will have a far easier time serving a unified market of 290 million people. Europe's currency may come to rival the dollar. Closely linked economies will make war or political discord less likely. Even the loss of sovereign decision-making is seen as a plus, since governments denied the seductive option of inflationary money printing will be pushed into more painful but ultimately more healthy structural reforms.

All these may pan out. If the euro is to succeed, it will certainly force closer cooperation among the 11 countries in fiscal, labor and other policies. But, with all supranational schemes, from world government to an international war crimes court, there is an anti-democratic strand in this European Central Bank. Voters in each of the 11 democracies now are far less able to influence economic actions critical to their well-being. In Euroland today, that is seen as a plus — an "insulation" from politics. In time, especially in hard times, it may be seen as a failing.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Cambodia Needs Trials

The annals of justice contain few scenes as bizarre as the goings-on in Cambodia last week. In late December, Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea defected from the struggling remnants of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas and turned themselves in to the government. In the past the Cambodian leader, Hun Sen, had favored prosecuting Khmer Rouge leaders, whose regime in the late 1970s killed more than a million people. Instead he declared that these men should be welcomed "with bouquets of flowers." They were, quite literally. Then they were treated to beach vacations. After this engendered outrage in Cambodia and worldwide, Hun Sen said he supported a trial for his guests. He should prove it by arresting them, and then the United Nations must quickly move toward setting up a court.

Trials of the most important Khmer Rouge leaders have been discussed for years. In 1997, Hun Sen signed a letter asking the United Nations for help in setting up such trials. But he has never been serious. He has treated defecting Khmer Rouge officials as allies and given them political power. He has manipulated memories of the past.

Last April, the death of Pol Pot robbed Cambodia of the opportunity to try the man known as "Brother Number One." But last month's defections were near his level. Nuon Chea was known as "Brother Number Two," and Khieu Samphan was the head of state in the Khmer Rouge government. They are now in the town of Pailin, which is run by Ieng Sary, a former high-ranking Khmer Rouge official who was given amnesty when he left the guerrillas in 1996. Hun Sen, however, insisted in the past that the

government had control of Pailin, and so it could arrest them.

Three international jurists hired by the United Nations are in Cambodia, looking at the evidence against the most important Khmer Rouge leaders and assessing the feasibility of trials. They are due to give their report at the end of this month. If the evidence is there, and experts say it is, the Security Council should approve trials of the top surviving Khmer Rouge leaders for crimes against humanity.

Given that Cambodia's justice system is a tool of Hun Sen, the trials will have to be internationally run. But they can have considerable Cambodian participation and should be in Phnom Penh, where they can do the most good for the victims and for Cambodia's still traumatized society.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Washington Isolated

I have never witnessed such a huge disconnect between the capital and the rest of the country. Washington is transfixed by Bill Clinton's impeachment. The rest of the country hardly seems to care. It is arguable that this distance is an isolated event, reflecting the peculiarity of the Clinton presidency and the carefree attitudes of a booming economy. This is a delusion. These conditions may have enlarged the disconnect, but Washington has grown more insular. People elsewhere tune out because they feel left out.

—Robert J. Samuelson, commenting in Newsweek

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Europe Gives the World an Extraordinary Lesson

By Donald J. Johnston

PARIS — What an achievement! The birth of the euro is a historic accomplishment with global consequences.

Of course, curmudgeons of one kind or another will rail on the happy parade that marches across Europe. But they should be conscious of history. They should reflect on how far Europe has rebuilt itself from the ashes of World War II. Euroland should be seen as an important milestone in that process.

But it is by no means the last one. Successful economies are built on a broad range of strengths, of which sound fundamentals, high expectations and confidence are among the most important. For the most part, they are all present in Euroland.

More than an economic milestone, the birth of the euro is a truly remarkable political achievement forged by statesmanship of the highest order.

To be sure, European monetary union will not be a panacea for Europe's many continuing problems, including its high levels of unemployment, particularly among young people. Nor will it be without its own challenges as it moves to maturity. But to place the magnitude of this event in perspective, consider the words of the British his-

torian H.A.L. Fisher writing in 1936 of the divisions in Europe:

"[Ever] since the first century of our era the dream of unity has hovered over the scene and haunted the imagination of statesmen and peoples. Nor is there any question more pertinent to the future welfare of the world than how the nations of Europe, whose differences are so many and so inveterate, may best be combined into some stable organization for the pursuit of their common interests and the avoidance of strife."

For Fisher, events that for us today seem like the distant past were still recent history. As the curtain was raised on this century, tensions were rising in Europe. Alliances flourished and were central to foreign policy, which was anchored in the concept of balance of power through military strength.

Unlike recent times, when we counted nuclear warheads in establishing that balance, at the beginning of the century it was measured more by the number of soldiers one could put on the field. A French-Russian agreement of 1894, for example, made provision for 1,300,000 French soldiers and from

700,000 to 800,000 Russian soldiers to be deployed against Germany. There already existed the triple alliance of Germany, Italy and Austria, representing the counterbalance, with Britain initially isolated until its entente cordiale with France in 1904.

The purpose of this brief excursion into history is to demonstrate how fragile and tense European relationships were as the century opened.

In the wake of World War I, in which 10 million were killed and another 20 million wounded, one would have thought that lessons had been learned. Sadly not. The tension and fragility quickly returned, and the horrific cost of human life of World War I was not enough to avoid the further carnage and destruction which followed shortly after Fisher's observation.

Living in France, I am caught up by the euphoria of the present moment. But I am also influenced by postwar history and by the role that the Marshall Plan played in making today's events possible. Last year brought the 50th anniversary of George Marshall's Harvard speech when the broad outline of the plan was announced. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which I have the

privilege to direct, is the living legacy of the Marshall Plan, having evolved directly from the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, the effective administrator of the plan.

As this 20th century draws to a close, let us hope that the world has learned this lesson for the benefit of future generations: that while lasting freedom, peace, prosperity and security must be defended through military prowess, they can be acquired only through economic cooperation and development. What better example of that could there be than the creation of Euroland? George Marshall and his colleagues of the day who launched that extraordinary experiment in economic cooperation would rejoice in this accomplishment.

Let us celebrate and toast those whose vision made it possible, and especially those who are still with us, including people like Helmut Schmidt, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Sir Edward Heath and Jacques Delors. What a wonderful way to drop the curtain on Europe of the 20th century!

The writer, secretary-general of the OECD, contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

The Test of Economic Performance Will Be the Creation of Jobs

INTRODUCTION of the euro is a crucial step in Europe's courageous march toward political union, which may end forever the deleterious nationalism that has ravaged the continent for centuries.

Is monetary union going to last, or will it be pulled apart by centrifugal forces? Legally the Maastricht treaty does not contemplate secession, but in the end durability will depend in large measure not on the legal binds but on economic performance.

Conventional wisdom holds that success will be measured by the extent to which the euro replaces the dollar as a reserve currency.

This is a superficial, even dangerous view. The economic advantages of being a reserve currency are questionable. The danger is that pursuit of prestige could result in escalating interest rates, which would prove very damaging for Europe.

The relevant test of economic performance will be the ability to cure the plague of unemployment, currently averaging 10 percent and higher in member countries. There is no developed country outside the euro group with unemployment close to two digits.

There are many causes, but much of the problem can be traced to misguided and inept economic policies, especially in the monetary area. These mistakes resulted in a collapse of investment.

The prospects for improved policies, which had looked rather dismal, have taken a turn for the better with the election of new governments in France and Germany during the last year and a half. At the same time, the European Central Bank has arranged a coordinated reduction in interest rates, with its president expressing the

hope that the move might help "stimulate investment."

If these recent events are any sign of things to come, we can look with some hope to a successful and lasting euro.

—Franco Modigliani, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who received the Nobel prize in economics in 1985, commenting in The New York Times.

Higher Inflation

MONETARY union is likely to put Europe on a path to higher inflation, reversing 20 years of progress.

Before the start of monetary union, good monetary policy in the major European countries reduced inflation to less than 2 percent, because of the dominant leadership of Germany's independent, fiercely anti-inflationary central bank. With the euro, Germany's dominance will end, and central bank independence may be dead.

Even when other countries had double-digit inflation back in the 1980s, public sentiment in Germany supported the tough monetary policies needed to keep inflation low. Under the rules adopted then, other European countries had to follow Germany's lead or accept the destabilizing consequences and political embarrassment of currency devaluations.

But in the new order, the making of monetary policy, and therefore the determination of inflation, passes from individual national central banks to the European Central Bank, where each country has equal weight.

Without the tough standard-setting by the German central bank, the process is likely to drift to higher inflation rates. Indeed, some non-German politicians favored monetary

union as a way to end Germany's dominance of European monetary policy, in the mistaken hope that an easier monetary policy would have favorable long-term effects on employment and growth.

Leading European politicians are now also calling for political controls over monetary policy, a clear violation of the Maastricht treaty that established monetary union and an equally clear recipe for higher inflation.

Although the new left-of-center government in Germany supports this move, the higher inflation that results will be very unpopular in a country in which the majority of voters doubted the advisability of abandoning the mark for the untried euro.

How Germany responds to the conflict caused by rising inflation will be a critical issue in Europe's political future.

—Martin Feldstein, who was chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in the Reagan administration, commenting in The New York Times.

Capital Is in Charge

LEFT-of-center politicians now lead every major Western nation, including most of Europe. So what? Real power is shifting to global businesses, which are merging at a record pace, and to central banks, rapidly consolidating their authority. The euro accelerates both trends.

Jirgego Stark, vice president of the Bundesbank, says the euro presents a "great opportunity for Europe to combine sound monetary and fiscal policy with more flexibility." These are code words.

Meaning that the new European Central Bank, freed from

democratic oversight, will fight inflation, not unemployment. "Sound fiscal policy" means that public spending, already slashed as the price of admission to the euro club, will stay that way.

And "more flexibility" means that a common currency will push employers to cut costs, especially payrolls.

Europeans are willing to go along because these sorts of policies appear to have paid off for the United States. President Bill Clinton's 72 percent popularity rating, impeachment notwithstanding, exactly matches the record percentage of Americans who think that the American economy is good. It is no coincidence.

What Europeans don't know is that America's economic ebullience rests on a house of cards.

It is not "sound" macroeconomics and a "flexible" labor market that have put Americans in such a good mood — it is a stock market that has soared into the stratosphere, combined with plummeting world commodity prices that have made oil and raw material imports so cheap that even the Fed has briefly stopped battling inflation.

The Dow Jones could come back to earth with a thud when the frenzy abates. The country's ballooning trade imbalance will pop at some point.

Meanwhile, we Americans aren't saving a dime. And when the going gets rough again, we will notice that the gap between rich and poor has widened into a chasm, nobody has job security and there is no safety net. Even in these frothy times, more of our children are impoverished than before the expansion started, and fewer Americans ever see a doctor.

The euro will surely make Europe more efficient, speed-

ing capital to where it can get the highest return. But the real lesson from America is that people do not move nearly as fast as capital.

Left-of-center governments used to provide a buffer between the two. Now capital is running the show everywhere.

—Robert B. Reich, labor secretary in the first Clinton administration, commenting in The New York Times.

More Unity Coming

EUROPEAN monetary union is about redefining the meaning of nationhood. This is what Americans, with their visceral worship of the dollar, evidently do not understand.

The history of the dollar, like the history of the British pound, seems to show that a nation cannot be said to exist if it does not command its own currency. Well, no country had a more totemic reverence for its currency than Germany did, yet Germans have accepted the end of the Deutsche mark — proof that currency need not equal nationhood.

Some governments, mostly those in the smaller nations, seem content to watch a central bank take unsupervised command. Others recognize the problem but lack the imagination or daring to incorporate political reform building a framework to accommodate the "European" consciousness that the arrival of the euro will undoubtedly accelerate.

But this, too, will happen. No one can say exactly when or how, yet the project continues, and every European country wants to join it. Its vast improbability is a measure of its triumph.

—Hugo Young, a columnist for The Guardian (London), commenting in The New York Times.

British Foreign Policy Remains Based on Two Illusions

By Roy Denman

LONDON — There was a time when British foreign policy was shrewd and sensible. Lord Salisbury once described it, with all the self-confidence of great imperial power, as "floating lazily downstream, occasionally putting out a diplomatic boat hook to avoid collisions."

But then power ebbed and the theater of illusion took over.

For the last 50 years, British foreign policy has been based on two illusions. The first was that Britain could exercise immense influence in Europe by remaining outside it. The second was that Britain's interest was always best served by tagging along behind the United States. Both illusions continue undimmed.

British participation in the American bombing of Iraq last month was only the latest example. While there are arguments for action against Saddam Hussein, there is little international agreement that air strikes are the best answer. Some argue for a continuing strategy, based on support for the opposition in Iraq and tightening the blockade. Britain was the only country to join immediately and unquestioningly in military action.

It could hardly be claimed that this was a military necessity. By scraping the barrel, Britain contributed 12 fighter-bombers, some 5 percent of the strike force (compared with 10 percent at the time of the Gulf War). The British action was simply the latest demonstration of a slavish servility, reminiscent of a Soviet satellite under Leonid Brezhnev, and even surprising many Americans.

This policy has for Britain three dangers:

• It means stocking up considerable anti-British feeling in the Arab world, which resents the double standard employed by the United States between them and Israel.

• Indeed, attaching itself to American coalitions will have increasing dangers for Britain. President Bill Clinton may at any time be tempted to action overseas to divert attention from his domestic difficulties. In any case, with the ending of the Cold War and the consequent absence of the need to make common cause against the Evil Empire, American intervention in the world will be increasingly determined by domestic lobbies that can hardly be expected to be concerned with British interests.

• Britain will be taken less and less seriously by all its partners. They have already perceived that any serious discussion of international questions in which Britain is involved means tackling the United States. As a British Labour politician, Nye Bevan, once

said: "If we complain about the tone, there is no reason to attack the monkey when the organ grinder is present."

The new German government has made clear its backing for European political as well as economic integration, and the single currency is under way. Imagine the scene when, after much laborious discussion between Berlin and Paris, an outline of a policy in the external field emerges. The small drafting group figures that with some minor changes the outline could be acceptable to the other members of Euroland.

"And the Brits?" someone asks. Hearts sink around the table. Everyone realizes that the British will be impossible to bring along. At every stage they will say, "But this point will not be acceptable to the Americans," or "If you insist on this, Mr. Blair will have to telephone President Clinton."

It becomes clear to all that on foreign policy grounds alone Britain, as an American satellite, has no place in a rapidly integrating Europe.

• Seemingly unaware that he is thus including himself out of Europe by one door, Tony Blair imagines entering by another. His European rhetoric has become warmer. He has attacked the Conservatives for their opposition to further integration. "The lunatics have taken over the asylum," he jeered.

As for him, he sees British business lobbying massively for entry into monetary union, and his "third way," of flexible labor markets and competitive taxation, proving irresistible across the Channel. He said on Dec. 15 in London: "Those of you who report beyond these

shores know that it is striking a chord right round Europe."

But this is simply living in Spin Doctor Land. What matters is not the degree of Mr. Blair's rhetoric but his commitment. "Terrified of Rupert Murdoch and his press, he has still made no hard decision on entry into monetary union. Without it, scant attention is being given in Euroland to a voice beyond the city walls. And British businessmen are reluctant to lobby. They regard that as the government's job."

□

Britain's twin illusions mean that its foreign policy is contracted out. In matters European, the real prime minister is Rupert Murdoch. In foreign policy generally, the real prime minister is the president of the United States.

Together they block the historic role that Britain could be playing as one of the builders of a united Europe and as a friendly, steady partner, but not a poodle, of the United States. Lord Salisbury must be spinning in his grave.

The writer, a former representative of the European Commission in Washington, contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1899: Peace Prospects

PARIS — The "Novoe Vremya" makes pessimistic remarks about the prospects of disarmament. "Can any aid be expected from Germany, which is preparing to increase her army; from Austria-Hungary, which, by the force of destiny, must enter into open violation of the Constitution in both halves of the Habsburg monarchy; from France where the Dreyfus agitation paralyzes her energetic Government, leaving it no time to deal with any other question of foreign policy?"

1924: Holy Typewriter

ROME — That the days of parchment are over in the Vatican was clearly demonstrated when the Pope received a presentation typewriter. His Holiness examined the keyboard and showed interest in the working of the significant gift.

Although the tic-tac of these modern appliances resounds in the Vatican chancellery, no Pope has ever before come in contact with the modern substitute of the fountain pen.

1949: Russian Theory

MOSCOW — Lavoisier's law on the conservation of matter was discovered by the eighteenth-century Russian physicist Lomonosov, according to the latest claim for Russian science advanced by Sergei Vavilov, President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. This theory was hitherto credited to the French chemist Lavoisier, but Vavilov insisted it really belongs to Lomonosov. One reason Lomonosov's law is of such great importance, Vavilov explained, is that it is the basis of one of the main premises of the philosophy of dialectical materialism (and therefore of the theory of Communism).

Herald Tribune
ESTABLISHED 1867
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen of the Board
PETER C. GOLDMARK JR., Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
RICHARD WOOLDRIDGE, President and Chief Operating Officer
MICHAEL GETTLER, Executive Editor
• WALTER WELLS, Managing Editor • PAUL HORVITZ, Deputy Managing Editor
• KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELL-MORSE, Deputy Editors
• ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages
• JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor
• SAMUEL ABE and NICK STOUT, Associate Editors
• RENÉ BONDY, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
• DIDIER BRUN, Circulation and Development Director
• STEPHEN DUNBAR-JOHNSON, Advertising Director
Directeur de la Publication: Peter C. Goldmark Jr.
International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel: (1) 41.43.93.00. Fax: (1) 41.43.92.10. Advertising: (1) 41.43.92.12. News: (1) 41.43.93.38.
Internet address: <http://www.ihb.com> E-Mail: ihb@ihb.com
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Connaught Rd., Singapore 11900. Tel: (65) 434-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334.
Mgr. Dir. Asia: Nigel J. Quinn, 11201, 191 Avenue Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 852-3023-1189. Fax: 852-3023-4190.
Gen. Mgr. Europe: T. Schiller, Friederich, 11, 60521 Frankfurt/M. Tel: +49 69 757250-0. Fax: +49 69 757250-20.
U.S. Office: 250 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 753-3800. Fax: (212) 753-8785.
U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT. Tel: (171) 836-4802. Fax: (171) 240-2254.
S.A.S. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.
©1999, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0241-9082.

سكنا من الامل

INTERNATIONAL

The Bride Wore White and, Afterward, a Zulu Beaded Skirt

By Suzanne Daley
New York Times Service

KWAMBONAMBI, South Africa — The Zulu bride had intended to approach the groom's family homestead in her shimmering white wedding gown, with her pearl-studded headpiece and 20-foot-long train. But her husband's relatives would have none of it.

The wedding festivities came to a standstill. The singing stopped.

Negotiations began as family members from both sides milled around on the dusty road outside the bridegroom's family's property, each side clucking over the other's stubbornness. Eventually it was decided that Nompumelelo Mkhwanazi, surrounded by her family, could come as far as the gate in her white dress.

But then she would have to go away again to change into a traditional beaded skirt and leopard-skin collar before actually being welcomed by the Mthembus — who had slaughtered a pale brown cow for the occasion and carefully divided the meat between the two families, in Zulu tradition.

"After that, she is theirs," joked the bride's uncle, Joe Mkhwanazi, who had led the bride's negotiating team and agreed to the compromise. "They can do what they want with her."

Across South Africa, in black town-

ships and in rural villages, tribal marriage ceremonies are under assault, and it is not merely because young women want the white dresses. They are also seeking the stronger legal rights that state-sanctioned weddings hold out for them.

Under the apartheid government, marriages following local tradition were widely practiced but not recognized by the state. They were governed by tribal law, which made wives wards of their husbands. Once married, a woman could not own property; if divorced, she had no claim to any of the couple's assets. Her husband could take another wife without her consent.

The apartheid government, geared to the needs of whites, recognized only weddings where couples were required to obtain a license and to be married by someone the state had authorized.

Last autumn, however, Parliament passed a law recognizing tribal marriages and seeking to bring them in line with the country's new constitution, which guarantees equal rights to women.

The new law allows a wife in a tribal marriage to own property and gives her half the marital assets in case of divorce, as with other state-sanctioned marriages. It continues, however, to allow a husband who has been married only under tribal law to take more than one wife —

as long as the first wife agrees and there is a formal inventory of property to protect the first wife's claims.

Many advocates of women's rights acknowledge that the law governing tribal weddings was a compromise, but they contend that it was one that could not have been avoided.

The rural areas are filled with women in polygamous marriages — and out-

property clauses will eventually make an impact. "Our hope is that now it will be so expensive that polygamy will eventually die out," she said.

Already, she points out, traditional marriages are on the wane.

Since South Africa never recognized them, there are no statistics on tribal marriages. But Likhapha Mbatia, a researcher at the University of Witwatersrand's Center for Applied Legal Studies, says that even before the new law, black South Africans had increasingly been mixing their cultural traditions with others and insisting on a conventional, state-sanctioned ceremony as well. Part of the impetus was the influence of Christianity.

Those most likely to mix the two services were the most urbanized and educated.

In many cases, weddings have become an expensive mix of both cultures, with aggravation and amusement for everyone involved.

The nuptials of Miss Mkhwanazi and Mkhokotzi Mthembu began on a recent Saturday with a "white wedding": a Christian ceremony that took place in her family's Baptist church near their home in a township outside Richards Bay on South Africa's east coast.

The service had elements of African tradition, though. For instance, family

elders from both sides of the aisle gave speeches describing the many virtues of their own families, in a kind of jovial contest. At one point, the bride's uncle made her stand to show how sturdily built she was — "like an ox," he said. The bridegroom, he pointed out, was just a short man.

The couple, known to their friends and family as Mphame and Guava, did not argue about having both kinds of wedding ceremonies. They agreed immediately that both were necessary to satisfy their respective families. The bride, who left her outgoing husband do most of the talking, said demurely that she would not have been happy with only a traditional wedding.

"I am not going to feel good," she said. "There are people in my family who would want to see me in a white dress, and even myself, I liked to see it."

But there was no argument. The bridegroom, a teacher like his wife and the chairman of the English and history department of a rural high school, said that he too wanted a legally binding agreement that protected his wife from tribal customs and superstitions that could leave her penniless if he died.

"In our culture, there is nothing to say that, if I die, my brother can't come and say, 'You killed him — you got nothing,'" he said. "Educated people cannot allow that type of wedding."

Turkish General Appeals for Unity In 'Critical Period'

Reuters

ANKARA — One of Turkey's top army officers urged secularist politicians Tuesday to put aside factional quarrels and unite against Islamist and Kurdish activism.

Civilian power has weakened in the last month with the collapse of a secularist government, which squabbling party leaders have failed to replace.

The plea for national unity was made by General Atilla Ates, the land forces' commander.

"The country needs domestic stability more than ever," the Anatolian News Agency quoted him as having said in the town of Kayseri in a speech to troops newly returned from fighting Kurdish separatist rebels.

"Everyone should put the country's interests first in such a critical period," he said. "No opinion or consideration should be more important than the national interest."

Turkey has been without an established government for 40 days but, familiar with such uncertainty, it shows no signs of major disruption apart from disquiet among some military leaders.

IRAQ: Jets Clash in Air Duel Over South

Continued from Page 1

fly zones," said the White House spokesman, Joe Lockhart. "It's an important part of our containment policy."

Mr. Lockhart said the no-fly zones — imposed in the north and south of Iraq after the 1991 Gulf War — were designed to limit President Saddam Hussein's ability to threaten his neighbors and repress the Iraqi people.

"And there's nothing that's happened in the last days or weeks that indicates that he has regained that ability," he said. "We know that he's frustrated and we know he's isolated. We know from his own words that he's isolated. He's very angry that he hasn't received the support he believes he deserves from his neighbors."

U.S. officials said that if one of the Iraqi planes crashed, as initial reports reaching the Pentagon suggested, it was probably because the jet's fuel tanks ran dry. Recent Iraqi military defections have reported that the Iraqi Air Force has barred its pilots from filling their tanks for fear that they might try to defect.

The air duel was the third and most dramatic military confrontation with Iraq in little more than a week. Baghdad appears eager to test U.S. resolve after American and British air strikes last month against military and industrial targets in Iraq.

In the earlier incidents, American warplanes attacked Iraqi air-defense batteries after Iraq carried out a threat to fire on American and British aircraft, patrolling the no-fly zones.

Iraqi confirmed the air-to-air confrontation Tuesday — the first between American and Iraqi jet fighters since Dec. 27, 1992, when an American F-16 shot down an Iraqi MiG-25 — but denied that any of its planes had crashed.

Suit Asks Israel To Prod Poles on Camp's Church

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Hoping to force Poland to remove a church at the Auschwitz death camp, a U.S. Jewish group asked Israel's Supreme Court on Tuesday to order the Israeli government to stop sending high school students on tours of the site.

Rabbi Avi Weiss, who heads the Coalition for Jewish Concerns, a New York-based advocacy group, said he hoped the court would rule to block the trips of Israeli high school students until the church is dismantled.

Rabbi Weiss said that by withholding hundreds of thousands of dollars in tourism revenue from the student trips, Israel might succeed in pressuring the Polish government to remove the church. Rabbi Weiss said the church was an affront to the memory of the Holocaust.

"The revenue is very important to the Polish government, and we very much want Jewish students to visit the camps," Rabbi Weiss said. "But my sense is that the only language the Poles understand is this kind of pressure."

The church was installed in 1983 in a former Nazi headquarters building in the Birkenau section of the camp. Rabbi Weiss said the establishment of the church violated a 1972 United Nations declaration ordering the camp to be left intact.

In addition to the church, dozens of crosses have been erected in memory of Christians killed in Auschwitz. More than 1.1 million people died in the camp, 90 percent of them Jews. The crosses have also angered Jewish groups.

The Israeli Education Ministry said it would only comment on the case once court proceedings begin.

Joanna Topolinska of the Poland's Education Ministry said Tuesday that the government had no reaction to the lawsuit, since the ministry was not involved in it.

Miss Topolinska said the ministry was working with the Israeli government on a new program of youth visits that would be "more centered on the future and less centered on the past."

Polish officials have criticized the Israelis' trips in the past for focusing exclusively on the death camps and the Holocaust, while ignoring what they term more positive points in the history of the Jews in Poland.

The official Iraqi News Agency said that Iraqi planes "confronted and clashed with the aggressive British and American aircraft" before "the aggressive aircraft withdrew. All of our air force planes returned to base safely."

American officials said that despite the Iraqi claim, British warplanes, which also patrol the no-fly zones, were not involved in the incident Tuesday.

Since the four-night American and British air campaign last month against Iraq, dubbed Operation Desert Fox by Washington and London, Baghdad has vowed to resume flying over large the swaths of northern and southern Iraq where the United States and its allies now bar Iraqi aircraft.

The Iraqi Air Force chief, General Khaldoun Khattab Omar, said in an interview published Tuesday in an Iraqi government newspaper that Baghdad intended to "tear down the lines" delimiting the no-fly zones.

"Iraqi fighter planes are totally free to fly the skies of Iraq, in the north and the south," he was quoted as saying. "They have the right to defend our territory and no one can stop them."

■ 'No Problems' for Aid Workers

U.S. and British humanitarian aid workers have not encountered security problems in Iraq despite tensions between their governments and Baghdad, a UN official said Tuesday. The Associated Press reported from Baghdad.

George Somerville, spokesman for the aid workers, spoke a day after Iraq formally asked the United Nations to replace the U.S. and British aid workers in the country. Baghdad said it could not protect them from popular anger following the U.S.-British air strikes.

Aid workers "have not encountered any problems related to their safety in the past," Mr. Somerville said.

The humanitarian aid workers, who oversee a UN-approved oil-for-food program, were, however, withdrawn from the country for three days during the mid-December bombardment.

Baghdad has said that it will not renew the visas of nine Britons and one American working with the program, which allows Iraq to pump \$5.2 billion in oil and purchase food, medicine and other humanitarian goods. Four Britons and three Americans, however, will be allowed to remain in Iraq, Baghdad said.

Mr. Somerville said the absence of the Americans and British would have little effect on the program, which has about 400 staff members throughout Iraq. "The program has not been affected and all workers are doing their duties on a normal basis," he said.

CLINTON: Senate Leader Vows 'Fair' Trial

Continued from Page 1

represented them, and throughout the trial, by his legal team.

"The Senate would conduct the trial in open session. At any point, a majority of senators could vote to end the trial."

The Republicans hold 55 seats, the Democrats 45, and an eventual vote to remove Mr. Clinton from office would require a two-thirds majority, or 67

Court Compensates Stasi Leader for Jail

Agence France-Press

BERLIN — Erich Mielke, the aged former boss of the Stasi, the East German secret police, has received about 1,000 euros in compensation for the three months he spent in jail in 1991, a court spokesman here said Tuesday.

Mr. Mielke was accused in cases of people shot as they tried to flee over the Berlin Wall. The charges were dropped last year after he was deemed too ill to stand trial. A court had rejected Mr. Mielke's bid for compensation, finding that he likely would have been convicted had his trial not been halted. But he won an appeal of that ruling, receiving the equivalent of about \$1,180.

Mr. Mielke, 91, was sentenced to six years in jail in 1993 for the murder of two police officers in 1951. He was diagnosed as senile and released in August 1995.



A soldier guarding the UN Development Program building in Baghdad, site of a pro-Iraq demonstration Tuesday.

ARABS: Saddam Calls on the Arab World to Support Him

Continued from Page 1

ing journalists, criticizing the Iraqi leader for the suffering of his people.

In private, Western diplomats say, Egyptian officials have expressed little more than scorn for the declared support that the United States has given to Iraqi opposition groups, on the grounds that none represent a real threat to the Iraqi leader.

They also say that Egypt would not support a new round of attacks on Iraq.

But even if Egypt's harsh rhetoric was prompted mostly by pique, the effect has been to draw a sharp new line between Arab regimes sympathetic to Iraq and those that clearly are not.

"Egypt has made up its mind about Iraq and there is no way back," said Mohammed Sayed Said, a senior researcher at the Al Ahrar Center for Political and Strategic Studies in Cairo.

By the accounts of Western diplomats, Egypt, along with Saudi Arabia, was instrumental in securing the postponement until Jan. 24 of a meeting of Arab foreign ministers that the Baghdad government had hoped would take up the Iraqi cause.

The United Arab Emirates and Yemen, which have expressed some sympathy with Iraq, had pressed for a quick meeting, but the Egyptians and Saudis, determined to keep other Arabs at arm's length from Iraq, were determined

"to slow down the train" in the expectation that anger over the U.S.-led air strikes would fade, the diplomats said.

Among the incendiary statements that have fueled tensions was a suggestion last week by Tariq Aziz, Iraq's deputy prime minister, that Mr. Mubarak was "the only one in this world" who had said that Iraq, and not the United States, should bear the responsibility for the air strikes.

Another, in the Iraqi newspaper Babel, which is owned by Mr. Saddam's son Uday, urged Egyptians to topple Mr. Mubarak and thereby "reject their shameless ruler who has lost everything, including his self-respect."

One of the Iraqi attacks that angered Egyptian officials, a cartoon in Babel, depicted Mr. Mubarak dancing in a female costume to the applause of American, Kuwaiti and Israeli leaders.

Among other Arab leaders criticized by Iraq in recent days has been Crown Prince Hassan ibn Talal of Jordan, the country's acting leader since King Hussein began cancer treatment in the United States six months ago.

Mr. Aziz said that the prince, as well as Mr. Mubarak, was responsible for the postponement of the meeting of Arab foreign ministers.

Most Arab governments, including Egypt, lost patience long ago with Mr. Saddam's regime. But since the Gulf War they have generally refrained from direct criticism, choosing instead to emphasize their sympathy for "the Iraqi people."

Grenade Wounds Iranian Justice Official

Reuters

TEHRAN — A senior Iranian justice official was wounded Tuesday when a motorcyclist hurled a hand grenade at his car, the official Iranian press agency IRNA reported.

It said the assailant, who fled, hurled the grenade at the vehicle in which Hojatoleslam Ali Razini, head of the Tehran judiciary, was traveling after leaving work. Mr. Razini's driver and two passengers by were also wounded in the explosion in central Tehran.

IRNA said that Hojatoleslam Razini, a conservative Shiite Muslim cleric,

had been "slightly wounded" in the legs and taken to a hospital but that his condition was "satisfactory."

No one has taken responsibility for the attack. It comes four months after Mohsen Rafiqdoust, a senior economic official, survived an attempt on his life in mid-September. In August, Asadollah Lajevardi, the former head of Iran's prisons, was killed by gunmen in Tehran's bazaar. The Iraq-based Mujahidin Khalq opposition group claimed responsibility for killing him, saying he was responsible for the execution of political prisoners.



Tom Daschle, the Senate minority leader, answering questions about trial.

JAPAN: Tokyo Plays Down a Minister's 'Inappropriate Remarks'

Continued from Page 1

"I would like to apologize sincerely for the inappropriateness of my remarks and I withdraw them," he said.

Kironou Nakamura, the chief cabinet secretary, said at a news conference Tuesday that Mr. Nakamura had made "very inappropriate remarks" and that the manner was serious. But he added that the justice minister had also shown remorse, and the government seems to regard the matter as closed.

Countries like China, South Korea and North Korea get nervous whenever the Japanese talk about changing their constitution and especially Article 9, which forever renounces "the threat or

use of force." It also says that Japan will never maintain "land, sea and air forces, as well as other war potential."

In fact, Japan manages to have the most impressive armed forces in Asia and the third-largest military budget in the world through its deployment of what it calls "self-defense forces."

Such forces, Tokyo argues, are not banned by Article 9.

It is difficult to gauge how widespread Mr. Nakamura's views are. Many conservatives in Japan say that views like his are common but that politicians do not feel free to express them because they get in trouble with the news media whenever they say such things.

Particularly in rural areas, which are

bugly overrepresented in the Japanese political system, Mr. Nakamura's sentiments seem to resonate with many ordinary voters. There is deep resentment at what is perceived as American bullying and insistence on ruthless free-market policies, and many people also feel that half a century after World War II it is time for Japan to stand up and adopt a more muscular constitution and foreign policy.

There have been growing calls for revision of the constitution, in large part to allow armed forces and military activities. But due to the sensitivity of the issue, it is expected to be many years before any changes might actually be enacted.

The Baltimore Sun.

STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1999
PAGE 9Lingering Tunes
Of Carmichael
A Centennial Kicks OffBy Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Hoagy Carmichael is in the process of kicking off a many-faceted centennial celebration of his father's many-splendored career. The middle name Bix is in honor of Beiderbecke, the famous cornetist who was his father's mentor. Folklore has it that Bix awoke the future tunesmith by suggesting, "Why don't you write music, Hoagy?"

Hoagland Howard Carmichael (1899-1981) was born in Bloomington, Indiana, and is best known as a songwriter — "Stardust," "Lazy River," "Baltimore Oriole," "Skylark," "The Nearness of You" and "Hong Kong Blues," and something like 700 others.

He also acted in such movies as "To Have and Have Not," "Young Man With a Horn," "The Best Years of Our Lives," and "Topper." He acted as host for "The Saturday Night Review," a popular variety program on early television, and played a hired ranch hand in the western series "Laramie." His long angular deadpan face and Midwest twang are easily remembered even when he isn't sitting at the piano playing ragtime or singing what he called his "flasy-through-the-nose-voice." He over studied music, acting or, though he wrote his two-volume autobiography without the help of a ghost, writing.

It quickly became a household name. Ahead of his time, inventing his own music-based eclectic persona, something Steve Allen would do later, he was known for his physical presence, for what he had to say and how he said it as much as for what he did.

One thing he did not do — with very few exceptions, "Rockin' Chair" for one — was write his own lyrics (Mitchell Parish wrote the words for "Stardust").

The planned centennial events include new editions of "The Stardust Road" and "Sometimes I Wonder," his autobiographies; a "Country Sings Carmichael" concert in Nashville; a "star-studded" concert at the Royal Ascot Racecourse in England; a memorial concert in Bloomington, and a compilation CD of new recordings by well-known artists.

The music historian Richard Sudhalter has finished a new biography, and a pair of songbooks will be published early this year. "Ole Buttermilk Sky," a CD compilation with the composer performing 24 of his songs, was released late last year. And there are plans for a Broadway musical using Carmichael's songs.

After earning a law degree, he worked as a young man for the firm Carmichael and Carmichael, no relation, in Palm Beach, Florida. "He was out of there fast," Hoagy Bix said. "He was beginning to hear his songs on the radio and he'd ask himself what the heck he was doing in an office. Anyway, all he ever did down there was play the piano."

There is a story about a musician waking up in the middle of the night with a beautiful melody in his head. He dragged himself out of bed, wrote it down and went back to sleep. In the morning it turned out to be the verse of "Stardust." With its



Hoagy Carmichael in a photo from the 1940s.

verse being complimentary but still strong enough to stand on its own, the total is a kind of tone poem that somehow belongs to us all. Nothing is superfluous, and there is nothing to add. "Stardust" is like a ballet. One step follows another with graceful inevitability.

Carmichael loved the Beatles, even though their style replaced his in the 1960s. "That was it," Hoagy Bix said. "My dad stopped writing when rock arrived. He was 67, he had 12 or 13 healthy years ahead of him. But nobody wanted to listen to those kind of snogs any more. People stopped returning his calls."

Why fight it? After writing "Stardust," Carmichael said he had "the queer sensation that this melody was bigger than me." Maybe he just knew that it was as good as it would ever get. What was the point? He didn't need the money. "Stardust" was and still is the most recorded song in the history of American popular music, with more than 2,400 covers. You never get tired of listening to it.

Performing "Stardust," Louis Armstrong sounds like he wrote it in the first place (you get the same feeling from the two franchise versions of Carmichael's "Georgia on My Mind" by Ray Charles and Billie Holiday). Other notable renditions of "Stardust" include Ella Fitzgerald's, Frank Sinatra's (an elegantly minimalist 2-minute, 46-second version of the verse alone), Artie Shaw's (one of his biggest hits), Willie Nelson's (ditto) and, more recently, illustrating its continuing relevance, Natalie Cole's (as with Nelson's, the title song of an important album) and Wynton Marsalis's, adding some fancy modal scales.

Although Carmichael never again wrote songs, it had apparently once been very easy for him. Hoagy Bix explained: "My dad always said that all these tunes are already in the piano keys. All you have to do is find them. He would wake up in the morning and go looking for all that stuff, which was there anyway. He'd say, 'First one who finds it gets to keep it.'"

New Light on Sydney Festival

By Jo Litson

SYDNEY — For his first Sydney Festival, last year, Leo Schofield lit the Sydney Opera House with a brilliant blue to tie in with the Yves Klein exhibition at the Museum of Contemporary Art opposite. There had been slide projections on the Opera House sails in the past, but it was the first time the building had ever been bathed in a color wash.

It looked spectacular and it sent out a message: The Opera House would be the epicenter of Schofield's festival. In so doing, Schofield, the artistic director, gave the festival a focus that it had previously lacked (a move begun by his predecessor, Anthony Steel, who had centered much of his programming around the harbor).

During this year's festival (until Jan. 26), the Opera House gleams fiery red and, once again, a huge amount of activity happens in and around the building. Outside, the Spanish theater company Els Comediantes takes over Circular Quay and the opera's forecourt. Inside, events range from William Walton's mighty choral work, "Belshazzar's Feast," to flamenco from Madrid's Campeonas Flamencas to the Broadway star Patti LaBelle.

"One of the scariest statistics I was ever given was that 75 percent of Sydneysiders had not attended an event in the Sydney Opera House," Schofield said. "I would think 100 percent have been to it and walked around it or watched fireworks from it, but it's getting them inside it."

The Sydney Festival is 22 years old. Established to bring life back to the city during the summer vacation period when tourists abound but most of the locals have headed for the beach, it has always been a mixed bag embracing "high art" and decidedly populist events like the ood traditional Ferrython on Australia Day and the free outdoor concerts — Opera, Symphony and Jazz in the Domain. But, in recent years, despite some memorable programming, it had become such a mixed bag that it had no clear profile, while its use of venues around town (with little in the Opera House) gave it no focal point.

Schofield arrived at the Sydney Festival after three years as artistic director of the Melbourne Festival, where his appointment had caused howls of outrage. Having spent nearly three decades running parallel careers in advertising and journalism, gaining a high profile as a restaurant reviewer for the Sydney

Morning Herald (not destined to endear him to Melbournians), The Age newspaper described his appointment as "an embarrassing mistake." However, "Mr. Sydney" as they dubbed him, quickly won everyone over and his three festivals in Melbourne were outstandingly successful.

When he was appointed in Sydney there was a frisson of suspicion, but the success of his 1998 festival, which broke all records, raising box office revenue to 3.8 million Australian dollars (\$2.3 million) from 2.2 million, quickly put an end to that. He also used his considerable networking talents — Schofield seems to know everyone — to double corporate sponsorship. This year that

two companies in each city," he said. "If you live in a grand international metropolis, companies visit, or if they don't you can hop on a train or a plane to see a production in Paris, or wherever. That's not possible here and I think the public has come to recognize that within the highly compressed and feverish atmosphere of a festival, there is an opportunity for their tastes to be elevated as well as for the local companies to measure their work against the international best."

Other musical events include the British string septet The Gogmagogs, with a radically athletic approach to classical music; the "Queen of Salsa" Celia Cruz; the Parisian pianist Philippe Cassard; and the \$10 Proms at the Sydney Town Hall, which feature international and Australian artists performing the kind of things you are unlikely to hear in subscription programs: the Sydney Symphony Orchestra playing a jazz program and the Australian Chamber Orchestra playing William Walton's "Facade," with the composer's widow, Lady Susana Walton, and the Australian actor John Bell narrating Edith Sitwell's poems, and movie music from films including "Psycho."

There is also the now traditional celebration of the outdoors with a large number of free outdoor events: the OpenAir Cinema at scenic Mrs. Macquarie's Point, the Festival de Cibo on the Darling Harbour floating Acquashell, Sculpture on Site at the Royal Botanic Gardens and various other locations including the Sydney Opera House foyer.

Fifteen percent of our audience are visitors," Schofield said. "We run the Sydney Festival for the people of Sydney and anyone who happens to be in town, so it has to have a different feel to it. It's a very summer spin. It kind of celebrates elements of the city we like to think are part of our lifestyle — the relaxed music concerts in the park, the gathering together for big circus events (Cirque du Soleil in 1999), the gathering around the ceremonial heart of the city, which is the Sydney Opera House."

Other highlights of the 1999 Festival include "Grünm Tales" from Britain's Young Vic Company, Vietnamese water puppets in the Royal Botanic Gardens, "Possessed" by the Meryl Tankard Australian Dance Theatre, a Warhol exhibition at the Museum of Contemporary Art and "Classic Cézanne" at the Art Gallery of New South Wales.

Jo Litson is an Australian journalist.

Under the artistic director
Leo Schofield the festival has
become largely a music event.

figure is up again, to around 4.5 million dollars (the overall budget being 11 million dollars, including government funding, box office and sponsorship).

Under Schofield the Sydney Festival has become largely a music event. "Maybe it's a particular interest of mine, but you didn't have to be a genius to see that in Sydney the biggest numbers were attracted to musical events such as symphony and opera in the park," he said. "O.K., they were free events, but I took a punt on the fact that they would come to other musical events, and bedded my bets a bit with the \$10 Proms." The loss of the Brisbane International Festival of Music further convinced him that music was an area worth expanding. His hunch proved right and audience figures soared.

In 1998 he brought in the Russian National Orchestra. "I wanted to send early signals that the festival would change and that one of the ways of doing that was to bring in big-name companies," Schofield said. "I want to balance the big, free, popular events with big box office. There was all this money going into popular events and not much money going into the arts program."

The centerpiece of this year's music program is De Nederlandse Opera's acclaimed production of Manon Lescaut, "The Return of Ulysses" — the first time an international opera company has been brought to Sydney since 1912.

It is Australia's isolation that makes festivals so important to the country, Schofield reasons.

"Our remoteness precludes comparison, so our tastes are formed by one or

A Bountiful and Dramatic 1999?

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Having taken a gloomy view last week of the British theater in 1998, can I hope to be more optimistic about its prospects for 1999? Well, just maybe. Clearly none of the financial, administrative or architectural crises I outlined are going to disappear, but as we approach the end of the century there will have to be some sort of resolution of quite different but not insoluble problems.

What do we know we are going to get? The musical of the year looks quite likely to be a Broadway import, Julie Taymor's "The Lion King," which on a budget of some \$15 million has the dubious distinction of being the most expensive show ever staged anywhere. Without squabbling the London production, which opens in September, I have to declare some doubts about the original triumph. Yes, Taymor is an extremely experienced puppeteer and designer, and has commandingly taken the original movie in her own unique direction rather than just staging the film as best she could, as was the case with "Beauty and the Beast," the other big Disney stage hit of the 1990s.

And yet I have to declare my terrible secret: I actually prefer "Beauty and the Beast." Not just because it has an infinitely better score, but because it has the courage of its own kitsch. It never pretends to be anything other than late-night, rip-off Rodgers and Hammerstein. "The

Lion King" wants to be good for you; it has a kind of minimalist educational worthiness, like a school project rather than a showbiz celebration, and where was it ever written that musicals were supposed to be good for you?

Elsewhere on the musical front, we are back to Broadway nostalgia. "Oklahoma!" and "West Side Story" will probably run through the West End year. Perhaps more intriguingly, we get from Simon Callow the first new staging over here in about 40 years of "The Pajama Game." But 1999 may well prove more notable in the regions than in town: The rebuilt Manchester Royal Exchange offers Tom Courtenay as King Lear, David Threlfall as Peer Gynt and Richard Wilson in "Waiting for Godot." And thanks to the great Japanese director Yukio Ninagawa we will also get a "King Lear" with Nigel Hawthorne.

Farther north, the Glasgow Citizens will celebrate the Noel Coward centennial in characteristically adventurous spirit with his epic "Cavalcade," while the National Theatre in London will offer up "Private Lives" starring Juliet Stevenson. At the West Yorkshire Playhouse in Leeds, Ian McKellen is ending his residency with "The Tempest." Timothy West and Prunella Scales, meanwhile, will take Harold Pinter's "The Birthday Party" on the road, and the veteran Dulcie Gray will offer a first staging of the classic film comedy "The Ladykillers."

Back in the capital, Robert Lindsay will bring his Royal Shakespeare Com-

pany "Richard III" into the Savoy, Sheila Hancock will do a rare revival of Gorky's "Vassa" for the Almeida and, in a good time for Russian rediscoveries, Alan Ayckbourn will take Ostrovsky's "The Forest" to the National. Michael Frayn's brilliant, intellectually demanding atom play, "Copenhagen," moves from the National to the Duchess, while Richard Nelson's intriguing account of the birth of the BBC, "Goodnight Children Everywhere," comes from Stratford to the Barbican for the RSC.

Major revivals are planned of David Hare's "Plenty" (with Cate Blanchett, who starred in the film "Elizabeth"), Anthony Shaffer's "Sleuth" and Tom Stoppard's "The Real Thing." In addition, there will be one of the greatest of all 1980s plays, the late C.P. Taylor's collaborationist classic "Good."

In terms of the traffic from London to New York, we have gone back to plays rather than musicals. Hare's backstage "Amy's View" sets up Judi Dench among the Tony contenders, while the playwright will also be playing his own Israel solo, "Via Dolorosa."

"The Weir," the Diana Rigg Racine double ("Phedre" and "Britannicus") and the Zoe Wamaker "Electra" are a few of our "legit" gifts to the Great White Way, while in return we are still supposed to be getting Christopher Plummer's "Barymore." There is also talk of Sheila Gish appearing in Tennessee Williams' "Suddenly Last Summer," and of Hal Prince directing a new version of "Miss Julie" by Frank McGuinness.

So maybe things aren't looking so bad after all.

GLAMORAMA

By Bret Easton Ellis, 482
pages. \$25. Alfred A. Knopf.Reviewed by
Michiko Kakutani

BRET EASTON ELLIS doesn't need the National Lampoon to turn him into a parody — with "Glamorama," he's done it himself.

This glitzy, hedonistic, and somewhat over-the-top novel takes all the most glaring flaws of Ellis's recent work — compulsive name-dropping, an obsession with designer clothing, a fascination with gratuitous, gruesome violence and a cast of interchangeable famous people — and tries to pass them off as a novel.

The book's sloppily contrived plot concerns the adventures of an MTA (model turned actor) and his encounters (or perceived encounters) with a group of MTTs — that is, a group of models turned terrorists who wear Kevlar-lined Armani suits and blow up hotels, subways and airplanes with bombs carefully packed in Prada backpacks. And Louis Vuitton tote bags.

The result isn't the amusing satire that such a summary

might suggest. The result is a lugubrious, repulsive tale that crams more celebrity names and more designer labels between two covers than any book in recent memory, with the possible exception of Andy Warhol's "Diaries" — a work, unlike "Glamorama," that at least had the lure of real gossip to engage the reader's interest.

The sociological observation that animated Ellis's first novel, "Less Than Zero" (1985), has given way to mindless, W-like recitations of guest lists and celebrity sightings, gussied up with some heavy-metal horror and pages and pages of crashingly awful dialogue that would make Judith Krantz cringe.

People in "Glamorama" say things like "You know I put the stud back in star-studded" and "Take your passion and make it happen." They talk about "power florists" and "spokesmannequins," and they boast about knowing people who signed suicide notes with smiley faces. The most important things in the world to them are designer clothes, good tans, great abs (men), toned arms (women) and glossy photos of them-

selves in trendy magazines. Certainly this world of jaded narcissists will be familiar to readers of Ellis's earlier work. In fact several of the characters in this novel are slightly older versions of people who appeared in his 1987 college novel "The Rules of Attraction." They have left Camden College, migrated to New York and become part of the club scene.

Victor, the narrator of this book, is supposedly the "It Boy of the moment" — a "hip, happy-go-lucky, gorgeous young thing" who, in addition to modeling and acting, is helping his boss, Damien, open a new club in Manhattan. Victor is not only dating the "supermodel" Chloe, but he's also carrying on with Alison, Damien's fiancée, and Lauren, Damien's girlfriend. Needless to say, all these liaisons get Victor into trouble.

When a mysterious, man named Palakun offers him \$300,000 to go to Europe and find a former Camden classmate named Jamie Fields, he readily agrees.

In Europe, Victor meets a lot of celebrities, and he also meets a famous model named Bobby Hughes who runs a terrorist cell made up of high-profile models recruited for their ability to stand around and take directions.

Bobby's gang, which now includes Victor, blows up a political studies center in Paris, a Parisian café, an underground train, the Ritz Hotel and a 747 flight to New York, in the process killing and maiming scores of people. They also torture several friends to death and murder one of Victor's girlfriends.

Ellis uses these incidents to indulge his grisly taste for death and mutilation. In pages reminiscent of Ellis's willfully perverse novel "American Psycho" (1990), the reader is subjected to detailed,

even rhapsodic descriptions of people losing limbs and other body parts and dying in pain and humiliation.

These scenes, Ellis suggests, may or may not be part of a movie starring Victor. It's also possible that they are scenes in a real-life snuff film, or, given Victor's fondness for chemicals, hallucinations in his drug-addled brain.

By the end of this interminable novel, the reader is too numb, too bored to really care about such distinctions. Nor does one care about the flimsy morals Ellis tries to attach to his story: that the selfish, image-obsessed world inhabited by Victor and his friends can easily mutate into a world in which people are treated as disposable objects, that reality in a world based on appearances is elusive, that narcissism is akin to nihilism and nihilism to murder.

It's awfully hard to make the leap Ellis wants us to make from the world of beautiful narcissists to the world of coldblooded killers: There are, after all, differences between models, however self-absorbed, and bloodthirsty serial killers: there are differences between fashion-obsessed hipsters and Hitler, whom Ellis has the nerve to quote in an epigraph to this novel. ("You make a mistake if you see what we do as merely political.")

It is equally hard to understand why Ellis wants to spend so much time (in this novel and every other book he has written) chronicling a world he seems to recognize as shallow, mercenary, cynical and meaningless — as a world he glamorizes as much he debunks it. This time around, it results in characters whom the reader and Ellis have nothing but contempt for, and a novel, as Victor might say, that "equals yuck."

New York Times Staff

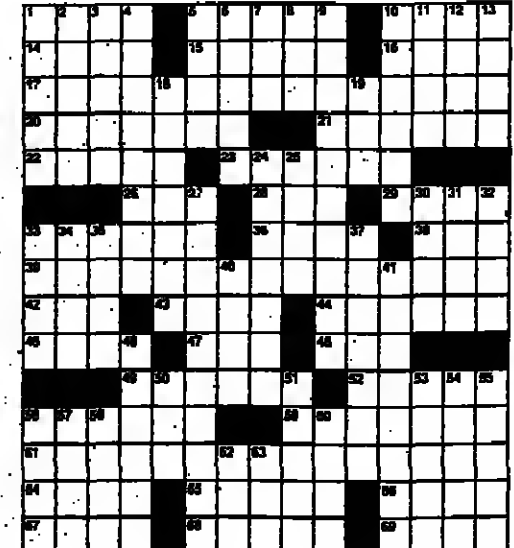
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Add-ons
- 5 Freightliner Red
- 10 Abdel Rahman
- 14 Outdoor parks
- 15 Mimi's antics
- 16 Meteorological effect
- 17 Pump kin?
- 20 American change
- 21 Zoo creatures
- 22 Fly, as a voiceover
- 23 No-goodnik
- 25 Yank's foe
- 26 Mediums for announcements, in brief
- 28 Gandhi, for one
- 33 Bar order
- 35 Award bestowed by Queen Elizabeth
- 36 Mush room?
- 40 Rocky crag
- 41 Surf sound
- 42 Large's opposite
- 43 Letters at Camp Lejeune
- 47 Some forensic evidence
- 48 Priest of Samuel
- 49 Having handles
- 50 Not tarry to many
- 51 Accelerate

DOWN

- 2 Colts may be found here
- 3 Car rot?
- 4 Wedlock, so to speak
- 6 TV exec Arledge
- 8 Umbrian tourist town
- 9 Sensible
- 11 Tie up
- 12 "open fire"
- 13 Composer knighted in 1904
- 14 Pulitzer-winning author Alison
- 15 Scott with a lot of kind of sick
- 16 Marc Antony's love
- 17 Star in Oxygus
- 18 "You here"
- 19 Suffix with electron
- 20 Marksmen's aid
- 21 Woeful measure
- 22 Injure
- 23 "It was mistaken"
- 24 Rogers and others
- 25 Office globo
- 26 Math. course
- 27 Political power structure



© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS LISTING

Track the performance of over 2,400 international funds, every day, on the IHT site on the World Wide Web.
<http://www.ihf.com>

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times		Last Week	
This Week		No. on list	
FICTION			
1	A MAN IN FULL, by Tom Wolfe	1	7
2	BAG OF BONES, by Stephen King	2	13
3	RAINBOW SIX, by Tom Clancy	3	20
4	MIRROR IMAGE, by Danielle Steel	4	7
5	THE SIMPLE TRUTH, by David Baldacci	5	5
6	THE POISONWOOD SIBBLE, by Barbara Kingsolver	6	10
7	WHEN THE WIND BLOWS, by James Patterson	7	8
8	HARRY POTTER AND THE SORCERER'S STONE, by J.K. Rowling	8	16
9	THE VAMPIRE ARCADE, by Anne Rice	9	10
10	A NIGHT WITHOUT ARMOR, by David Copperfield	10	14
11	ALL THROUGHT THE NIGHT, by Mary Higgins Clark	11	8
12	CHARMING BILLY, by Alice McDermott	12	2
13	MEMOIRS OF A CEBISHA, by Arthur Golden	13	58
14	TODAY I FEEL LAY, by Jamie Lee Curtis	14	9
15	THE LOCKER, by Robert Paul Brown	15	10
NONFICTION			
1	THE GREATEST GENERATION, by Tom Bragg	1	3
2	THE CENTURY, by Peter Jennings and Todd Brewster	2	5
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS			
1	THE GUINNESS BOOK OF RECORDS 1999	1	4
2	THE 9 STEPS TO FINANCIAL FREEDOM, by Suze Orman	2	38
3	SIMPLE ABUNDANCE, by Sarah Ban Breathnach	3	118
4	EMERIL'S TV DINNERS, by Emeril Lagasse with Michele Bernstein and Felicia Winer	4	2

LIVING IN THE U.S.?

Now printed in New York
for same day
delivery in key cities.

To subscribe, call
1-800-882-2884

Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

NYSE

The 2,300 most traded stocks of the day.
 Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
 The Associated Press.

A-B-C

Country	Year	Population (millions)	Area (sq. miles)	Capital	Government	Religion	Language	Notes
Albania	1989	3.0	11,000	Tirana	People's Republic	Islam	Albanian	
Algeria	1989	15.0	912,000	Algiers	People's Republic	Islam	Arabic	
Angola	1989	10.0	480,000	Luanda	People's Republic	Christianity	Portuguese	
Argentina	1989	32.0	2,780,000	Buenos Aires	Republic	Christianity	Spanish	
Australia	1989	18.0	7,740,000	Canberra	Constitutional Monarchy	Christianity	English	
Austria	1989	8.0	83,850	Vienna	Republic	Christianity	German	
Azerbaijan	1989	6.0	86,600	Baku	Republic	Christianity	Azerbaijani	
Bahamas	1989	0.2	13,940	Nassau	Constitutional Monarchy	Christianity	English	
Bahrain	1989	0.2	660	Manama	Emirate	Islam	Arabic	
Bangladesh	1989	105.0	147,570	Dhaka	People's Republic	Islam	Bengali	
Barbados	1989	0.2	166	Bridgetown	Constitutional Monarchy	Christianity	English	
Belarus	1989	10.0	207,600	Minsk	Republic	Christianity	Belarusian	
Belgium	1989	10.0	30,528	Brussels	Kingdom	Christianity	Dutch, French, German	
Belize	1989	0.2	22,960	Belize City	Commonwealth	Christianity	English	
Benin	1989	6.0	112,620	Cotonou	Republic	Christianity	French	
Bhutan	1989	0.3	38,390	Thimphu	Kingdom	Buddhism	Zhangkhar	
Bolivia	1989	8.0	1,098,580	Sucre	Republic	Christianity	Spanish	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1989	3.0	51,129	Sarajevo	Republic	Christianity	Bosnian	
Brazil	1989	145.0	8,511,960	Brasilia	Republic	Christianity	Portuguese	
Bulgaria	1989	8.0	110,910	Sofia	People's Republic	Christianity	Bulgarian	
Burkina Faso	1989	10.0	274,000	Ouagadougou	Republic	Christianity	French	
Burundi	1989	5.0	27,830	Gitega	Republic	Christianity	French	
Cambodia	1989	10.0	181,030	Phnom Penh	Kingdom	Buddhism	Khmer	
Cameroon	1989	12.0	475,330	Yaounde	Republic	Christianity	French	
Canada	1989	31.0	9,970,610	Ottawa	Constitutional Monarchy	Christianity	English, French	
Cape Verde	1989	0.4	4,030	Praia	Republic	Christianity	Portuguese	
Cayman Islands	1989	0.02	260	George Town	British Overseas Territory	Christianity	English	
Central African Republic	1989	3.0	467,000	Ndjamena	Republic	Christianity	French	
Chad	1989	10.0	1,267,000	Ndjamena	Republic	Christianity	French	
Chile	1989	12.0	756,100	Santiago	Republic	Christianity	Spanish	
China	1989	1,150.0	9,596,960	Beijing	People's Republic	Christianity	Mandarin	
Colombia	1989	25.0	1,104,740	Bogota	Republic	Christianity	Spanish	
Comoros	1989	0.5	2,230	Moroni	Republic	Islam	Arabic	
Congo	1989	15.0	342,000	Brazzaville	Republic	Christianity	French	
Costa Rica	1989	2.5	51,060	San Jose	Republic	Christianity	Spanish	
Cote d'Ivoire	1989	12.0	322,460	Yamoussoukro	Republic	Christianity	French	
Croatia	1989	4.5	56,530	Zagreb	Republic	Christianity	Croatian	
Cuba	1989	11.0	110,860	Havana	People's Republic	Christianity	Spanish	
Cyprus	1989	0.5	9,250	Nicosia	Republic	Christianity	Greek, Turkish	
Czech Republic	1989	10.0	78,860	Prague	Republic	Christianity	Czech	
Dominican Republic	1989	2.5	7,660	Santiago	Republic	Christianity	Spanish	
Dominica	1989	0.07	750	Roseau	Commonwealth	Christianity	English	
DRC	1989	45.0	2,267,000	Kinshasa	Republic	Christianity	French	
Ecuador	1989	10.0	283,560	Quito	Republic	Christianity	Spanish	
Egypt	1989	55.0	1,001,450	Cairo	Arab Republic	Islam	Arabic	
El Salvador	1989	3.0	21,700	San Salvador	Republic	Christianity	Spanish	
Equatorial Guinea	1989	0.5	28,050	Malabo	Republic	Christianity	French	
Eritrea	1989	3.0	122,500	Asmara	Republic	Christianity	Tigre, Arabic	
Estonia	1989	1.0	45,240	Tallinn	Republic	Christianity	Estonian	
Ethiopia	1989	45.0	1,104,300	Addis Ababa	People's Republic	Christianity	Amharic	
Fiji	1989	0.6	183,340	Suva	Republic	Christianity	Fijian, English	
Finland	1989	4.5	130,380	Helsinki	Republic	Christianity	Finnish, Swedish	
France	1989	59.0	643,800	Paris	Republic	Christianity	French	
Gabon	1989	1.0	267,660	Libreville	Republic	Christianity	French	
Gambia	1989	0.7	11,170	Banjul	Republic	Christianity	English	
Germany	1989	10.0	357,020	Berlin	Republic	Christianity	German	
Ghana	1989	15.0	239,560	Accra	Republic	Christianity	English	
Greece	1989	10.0	113,490	Athens	Republic	Christianity	Greek	
Greenland	1989	0.05	2,166,000	Narsarsuaq	Autonomous Territory	Christianity	Greenlandic, Danish	
Grenada	1989	0.1	344	St. George's	Commonwealth	Christianity	English	
Guatemala	1989	7.0	107,800	Guatemala City	Republic	Christianity	Spanish	
Guinea	1989	5.0	245,860	Conakry	Republic	Christianity	French	
Guinea-Bissau	1989	0.8	14,700	Bissau	Republic	Christianity	Portuguese	
Haiti	1989	6.0	77,800	Port-au-Prince	Republic	Christianity	French	
Honduras	1989	3.0	112,490	Tegucigalpa	Republic	Christianity	Spanish	
Hungary	1989	10.0	93,030	Budapest	Republic	Christianity	Hungarian	
Iceland	1989	0.2	101,820	Reykjavik	Republic	Christianity	Icelandic	
India	1989	850.0	2,973,140	New Delhi	People's Republic	Christianity	Hindi, English	
Indonesia	1989	175.0	1,904,560	Jakarta	Republic	Christianity	Indonesian	
Iran	1989	55.0	1,648,190	Tehran	Islamic Republic	Islam	Persian	
Ireland	1989	3.0	70,270	Dublin	Republic	Christianity	Irish, English	
Israel	1989	4.0	20,340	Jerusalem	State	Judaism	Hebrew, Arabic	
Italy	1989	55.0	301,330	Rome	Republic	Christianity	Italian	
Jamaica	1989	2.0	10,990	Kingston	Commonwealth	Christianity	English	
Japan	1989	125.0	377,930	Tokyo	Constitutional Monarchy	Christianity	Japanese	
Jordan	1989	4.0	89,300	Amman	Hashemite Kingdom	Islam	Arabic	
Kazakhstan	1989	15.0	2,227,000	Nur-Sultan	Republic	Christianity	Kazakh	
Kenya	1989	18.0	224,960	Nairobi	Republic	Christianity	English, Swahili	
Kiribati	1989	0.05	810	Tarawa	Republic	Christianity	English	
Korea	1989	35.0	100,430	Seoul	Republic	Christianity	Korean	
Kosovo	1989	2.0	10,908	Pristina	Autonomous Province	Christianity	Albanian, Serbian	
Kuwait	1989	2.0	8,170	Kuwait City	Emirate	Islam	Arabic	
Kyrgyzstan	1989	4.0	199,500	Bishkek	Republic	Christianity	Kyrgyz	
Laos	1989	5.0	236,800	Vientiane	People's Republic	Christianity	Laotian	
Latvia	1989	2.0	64,580	Riga	Republic	Christianity	Latvian	
Lebanon	1989	3.0	10,400	Beirut	Republic	Christianity	Arabic	
Lesotho	1989	2.0	30,350	Maseru	Republic	Christianity	English, Sesotho	
Liberia	1989	3.0	111,360	Monrovia	Republic	Christianity	English	
Libya	1989	5.0	1,759,540	Tripoli	People's Republic	Islam	Arabic	
Lithuania	1989	3.0	65,300	Vilnius	Republic	Christianity	Lithuanian	
Luxembourg	1989	0.4	2,586	Luxembourg	Grand Duchy	Christianity	Dutch, French, German	
Macao	1989	0.5	294	Macao	Special Administrative Region	Christianity	Portuguese	
Macedonia	1989	2.0	25,710	Skopje	Republic	Christianity	Macedonian	
Madagascar	1989	12.0	587,800	Antananarivo	Republic	Christianity	French	
Malawi	1989	10.0	118,480	Lilongwe	Republic	Christianity	English, Chichewa	
Malaysia	1989	18.0	330,840	Kuala Lumpur	Constitutional Monarchy	Christianity	Malay, English	
Maldives	1989	0.2	298	Male	Republic	Islam	Dhivehi	
Mali	1989	10.0	1,240,000	Bamako	Republic	Christianity	French	
Malta	1989	0.4	316	Valletta	Republic	Christianity	Maltese, English	
Mauritania	1989	2.0	1,030,700	Nouakchott	Republic	Christianity	French	
Mauritius	1989	1.0	2,040	Port Louis	Republic	Christianity	English	
Mexico	1989	90.0	1,972,550	Mexico City	Republic	Christianity	Spanish	
Moldova	1989	3.0	33,840	Chișinău	Republic	Christianity	Romanian	
Monaco	1989	0.03	2.02	Monaco	Principality	Christianity	French	
Mongolia	1989	2.0	1,564,110	Ulaanbaatar	People's Republic	Christianity	Mongolian	
Montenegro	1989	1.0	13,810	Podgorica	Republic	Christianity	Serbian	
Morocco	1989	25.0	446,560	Rabat	Kingdom	Islam	Arabic	
Mozambique	1989	15.0	309,300	Maputo	Republic	Christianity	Portuguese	
Myanmar	1989	45.0	676,580	Nay Pyi Taw	Republic	Buddhism	Burmese	
Nicaragua	1989	3.0	130,370	Managua	Republic	Christianity	Spanish	
Niger	1989	10.0	1,267,000	Niamey	Republic	Christianity	French	
Nigeria	1989	105.0	923,760	Abuja	Republic	Christianity	English	
North Macedonia	1989	2.0	25,710	Skopje	Republic	Christianity	Macedonian	
North Korea	1989	20.0	120,540	Pyeongongyang	Democratic People's Republic	Christianity	Korean	
Norway	1989	4.0	385,200	Oslo	Kingdom	Christianity	Norwegian	
Oman	1989	2.0	120,710	Muscat	Sultanate	Islam	Arabic	
Pakistan	1989	95.0	796,090	Islamabad	Islamic Republic	Islam	Urdu, English	
Panama	1989	2.0	75,520	Panama City	Republic	Christianity	Spanish	
Papua New Guinea	1989	5.0	462,540	Port Moresby	Republic	Christianity	English	
Paraguay	1989	5.0	406,750	Asuncion	Republic	Christianity	Spanish	
Peru	1989	25.0	1,285,170	Lima	Republic	Christianity	Spanish	
Philippines	1989	65.0	300,000	Manila	Republic	Christianity	English, Tagalog	
Poland	1989	35.0	125,060	Warsaw	Republic	Christianity	Polish	
Portugal	1989	10.0	92,090	Lisbon	Republic	Christianity	Portuguese	
Romania	1989	22.0	237,500	Bucharest	Republic	Christianity	Romanian	
Russia	1989	145.0	17,098,200	Moscow	People's Republic	Christianity	Russian	
Rwanda	1989	5.0	26,330	Kigali	Republic	Christianity	French, Kinyarwanda	
Saudi Arabia	1989	15.0	2,150,000	Riyadh	Kingdom	Islam	Arabic	
Senegal	1989	6.0	76,930	Dakar	Republic	Christianity	French	
Serbia	1989	10.0	77,670	Belgrade	Republic	Christianity	Serbian	
Seychelles	1989	0.07	455	Victoria	Republic	Christianity	English	
Sierra Leone	1989	4.0	71,460	Freetown	Republic	Christianity	English	
Singapore	1989	2.0	710	Singapore	Republic	Christianity	English, Malay	
Slovakia	1989	5.0	48,860	Bratislava	Republic	Christianity	Slovak	
Slovenia	1989	1.0	20,270	Ljubljana	Republic	Christianity	Slovene	
South Africa	1989	25.0	1,219,090	Pretoria	Republic	Christianity	English, Afrikaans	
South Korea	1989	40.0	100,430	Seoul	Republic	Christianity	Korean	
Spain	1989	40.0	505,000	Madrid	Kingdom	Christianity	Spanish	
Sri Lanka	1989	18.0	65,610	Colombo	Republic	Buddhism	Sinhala, Tamil	
St. Kitts and Nevis	1989	0.05	260	St. John's	Commonwealth	Christianity	English	
St. Lucia	1989	0.1	616	Castries	Commonwealth	Christianity	English	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1989	0.1	389	Kingstown	Commonwealth	Christianity	English	
Sweden	1989	8.0	449,960	Stockholm	Kingdom	Christianity	Swedish	
Switzerland	1989	7.0	41,280	Bern	Confederation	Christianity	German, French, Italian	
Syria	1989	15.0	185,180	Damascus	Arab Republic	Islam	Arabic	
Taiwan	1989	20.0	36,190	Taipei	Republic	Christianity	Mandarin	
Tajikistan	1989	6.0	141,300	Dushanbe	Republic	Christianity	Tajik	
Tanzania	1989	35.0	801,030	Dar es Salaam	Republic	Christianity	English, Swahili	
Thailand	1989	55.0	513,120	Bangkok	Kingdom	Buddhism	Thai	
Timor-Leste	1989	0.7	14,710	Dili	Republic	Christianity	Portuguese	
Togo	1989	4.0	56,700	Lome	Republic	Christianity	French	
Tonga	1989	0.1	747	Nuku'alofa	Kingdom	Christianity	English	
Trinidad and Tobago	1989	1.0	935	Port of Spain	Republic	Christianity	English	
Tunisia	1989	8.0	163,260	Tunis	Republic	Islam	Arabic	
Turkey	1989	55.0	783,560	Ankara	Republic	Christianity	Turkish	
Turkmenistan	1989	4.0	144,400	Ashgabat	Republic	Christianity	Turkmen	
Uganda	1989	15.0	241,040	Kampala	Republic	Christianity	English	
Ukraine	1989	45.0	603,620	Kyiv	People's Republic	Christianity	Ukrainian	
United Arab Emirates	1989	2.0	83,610	Abu Dhabi	Emirate	Islam	Arabic	
United Kingdom	1989	55.0	244,810	London	Constitutional Monarchy	Christianity	English	
United States	1989	250.0	9,833,510	Washington, D.C.	Republic	Christianity	English	
Uruguay	1989	3.0	176,210	Montevideo	Republic	Christianity	Spanish	
Uzbekistan	1989	15.0	447,400	Tashkent	Republic	Christianity	Uzbek	
Venezuela	1989	25.0	916,440	Caracas	Republic	Christianity	Spanish	
Vietnam	1989	70.0	331,210	Hanoi	People's Republic	Buddhism	Vietnamese	
Yemen	1989	15.0	527,970	Sana'a	Republic	Islam	Arabic	
Zambia	1989	5.0	376,970	Lusaka	Republic	Christianity	English	
Zimbabwe	1989	8.0	390,750	Harare	Republic	Christianity	English	

[illegible][illegible]

12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
----	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

[illegible][illegible]

Continued on Page 14

**Indonesia
Takes Aim
At Poverty**
By Richard Fontaine
In With Basic Res

Apple Fest

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1999

PAGE 11

Indonesia Takes Aim At Poverty

New Budget Features Help With Basic Items

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — Indonesia unveiled an austere budget Tuesday that aims to keep a tight rein on spending while trying to ease growing poverty in the world's fourth most populous country.

Under the new fiscal plan, the first presented by President B.J. Habibie, government spending will drop 17 percent, to \$27.8 billion. Much of the money will go for subsidies on fuel, electricity, rice and medicine as well as programs to help the huge number of poor people among the population of 210 million.

But the budget relies on about \$10 billion in foreign aid to hold its deficit to 4.8 percent of gross domestic product. Government officials would not identify a clear source for the aid, saying they were holding talks with lenders including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The plan forecasts no economic growth in the year ending March 31, 2000. Indonesia's economy has contracted an estimated 12 percent in the current fiscal year, in the country's first recession in three decades.

The budget also sets aside the first public funds to rescue the nation's ailing banks. It calls for 18 trillion rupiah (\$2.25 billion) to be used to recapitalize ailing financial institutions. But it also calls for 16 trillion rupiah to be contributed by the owners of 14 banks that received help from the central bank to keep them afloat last year.

"The bank-recapitalization program is quite a burden for the budget," said Muhammad Chasbi Basri, an economist at the University of Indonesia. "But there is no other choice, and the recapitalization program must be a success."

The country is still burdened with high interest rates, sluggish exports and a corporate foreign debt of \$80 billion.

"The government is aware that Indonesia's economy has not yet recovered," Mr. Habibie said in a nationally televised speech. "It is still far from a normal condition."

Conscious of the burden being borne by millions of ordinary Indonesians reeling



President B.J. Habibie delivering the national budget speech Tuesday in Parliament in Jakarta.

ing from the effects of the country's economic collapse, the government has given priority to development of so-called social safety net programs.

"None of the budget expenditure is for projects like dams, toll roads or other big projects," said Ginandjar Kartasasmita, the economics minister. "There will be small projects scattered in regions."

Mr. Ginandjar said the main priority would be on job-creation projects to help alleviate hardship among the poor. Regional governments would also be given more autonomy in managing the safety-net program, he said.

Millions of Indonesians lost their jobs and slipped into poverty, and inflation soared to nearly 80 percent last year. The economic turmoil reversed years of steady growth and set off riots that helped oust President Suharto in May after 32 years in power.

Financial markets greeted the budget warmly, with the benchmark Jakarta composite index rising 3.7 percent, to 408.70 points. The rupiah strengthened, with the dollar slipping to 7,400 rupiah from 8,000 rupiah Monday.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, NYT, AP)

How Strong a Euro? Debate Begins in Europe

Italy Raises the Possibility of a Rate Cut, but Elsewhere the Emphasis Is Mostly on Stability

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

ROME — A day after the euro's powerful debut, Italy's Treasury minister warned Tuesday that the European Central Bank could cut interest rates if the new single currency were to become too strong, while J.P. Morgan forecast an even more robust euro this spring.

But with the euro still a newborn, there was less concern elsewhere in Europe about the currency's eventual strength, with business associations in Germany and France emphasizing the importance of a stable euro rather than an overly strong or weak currency.

Rebecca Patterson, a currency strategist at the London office of J.P. Morgan, predicted that against the backdrop of a global slowdown, the U.S. economy would weaken more quickly than Europe's, creating a difference in interest rates across the Atlantic that would cause the euro to strengthen by June to \$1.31. On Tuesday, its second day of trading, the euro stood at \$1.1778, against a Monday close of \$1.1828.

"If the euro gets too strong, we would

expect this to lead to interest-rate cuts because of the fear that Eurozone-originated exports would be affected adversely," Miss Patterson said Tuesday.

In Italy, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, the Treasury minister, told the Corriere della Sera newspaper that the euro's initial strength against the U.S. dollar was "an expression of strong trust" in the new currency. But he added that if the euro were to appreciate too much against other currencies, reducing interest rates could be the remedy.

"There are well-known means of intervention," Mr. Ciampi said, "and the differential in interest rates between European countries and other countries could fall."

The concern of some European officials and economists is that exports could suffer if the euro strengthens too much.

Indeed, on Tuesday, the German economics institute DIW cut its 1999 growth forecast for the 11-country eurozone to just 1.9 percent, saying that weak global demand would result in falling exports. (Page 13)

Gustav Adolf Horn, a DIW economist, said that the European Central

Bank should cut its key interest rate, now standing at 3.0 percent, by half to three-quarters of a percentage point this year.

Many European economists say the European Central Bank will bring rates down to about 2.5 percent within six months, not merely because of slowing growth and the risk of exports being hit by a strong euro but also because of signs of deflationary trends in big economies such as Germany's.

J.P. Morgan is forecasting a growth rate in the euro-zone countries of just 1.6 percent in 1999 but contends that since U.S. growth could be as low as 1 percent for the year, the U.S. Federal Reserve Board is likely to cut interest rates faster than the European Central Bank does, resulting in a strengthening of the euro.

Not everyone is worried about the euro being too strong.

"We don't have the feeling that the euro will be so strong that it will limit our exports," said Andreas Roeren, director of marketing strategy for Volkswagen AG in Wolfsburg, Germany.

In Cologne, Reinhard Kudus, senior economist at the Federation of German Industries, also took the view that the euro was unlikely to strengthen so much

as to damage exports. "In the last year, the dollar oscillated by 10 percent up and down with the Deutsche mark, but German exports were good anyway," he said.

In Paris, meanwhile, a representative of the French Employers' Federation quoted Denis Kessler, the deputy chairman, as having said recently that he hoped the euro would be "neither strong nor weak" as long as its value did not damage European competitiveness.

In Rome on Tuesday, Prime Minister Massimo D'Alema said he did not think the euro's strength would be a big factor. "After all," Mr. D'Alema said, "more than 85 percent of European trade is inside Europe, and that helps Europe to enrich itself."

In related news: The European Commission launched a 2 billion euro (\$2.37 billion) bond issue for European Union project financing and for Euratom, the European Union's nuclear energy arm.

Societe Generale in Paris announced a 1.5 billion euro convertible bond issue for Vivendi SA, an infrastructure and public-works group, the first convertible bond issue in the new currency.

SAP's Report of Profit Slowdown Shocks the Market

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — SAP AG, the biggest software maker in Europe, stunned the stock market Tuesday with sharply lower-than-expected 1998 earnings and blamed the poor showing on the economic slump in Japan and Russia.

After years of wildly successful growth, SAP's failure to meet its own targets led to a sell-off on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. Only a day after the launch of Europe's single currency unleashed a German share rally, Tuesday's plunge in the heavily weighted SAP shares helped drag the broad market lower.

At their low point, SAP's preferred shares had lost 20 percent of their market value, to stand at 308 euros (\$363). They finished at 328 euros. The company's common shares closed at 287 euros, down 58, or 17 percent.

The shares, which are the fourth most heavily weighted in the 30-share blue-

chip DAX index, helped knock 27 points, or 0.5 percent, off the DAX, which ended at 5,263.41 points after recovering from heavier losses.

"No one expected this," Frank Rothgange, an analyst at Oppenheim Finanzanalyse in Frankfurt, told Bloomberg News. Slowing growth, he said, "is a problem for the whole industry, and it's a sign that SAP isn't immune."

Citing a worse-than-feared slowdown in Japan, SAP said its 1998 pretax earnings rose 15 percent, well below the rise of 30 percent to 35 percent that its executives forecast as recently as October.

SAP, which ranks by sales as the world leader in software for running companies, withheld detailed earnings figures and said it would release a full 1998 financial report Jan. 26.

The profit increase seems anemic by past growth standards for SAP, which stands out as a European success story in an industry dominated by U.S. software giants. The 15 percent pretax-profit rise

follows a 72 percent rise in 1997, to 1.67 billion Deutsche marks (\$1 billion).

Sales managed to meet in-house targets, rising "nearly 40 percent" last year to 8.4 billion DM, it said. That followed a 62 percent rise in the previous year, to 6 billion DM.

SAP said Japan's weak economy had prompted many companies to suspend software investments, leading to a loss of roughly 200 million DM in the fourth quarter. The sales setback came just three years after a promising break into the Japanese market. Before Japan's economic crisis, SAP viewed Japan as a major growth market.

"It's astonishing that two-thirds of the business we had lined up has been delayed," SAP's co-chief executive, Henning Kagermann, told Reuters. "That's not business we have lost. The pipeline is very strong for this year."

In Russia, the company's pretax earnings fell 40 million DM behind projections. Analysts who follow the company said Russian customers appeared

to be late in paying for installation of the new software.

SAP's flagship R/3 program, which integrates every facet of a company from sales and inventory to human resources, has become a de facto standard for the industry, with many other software companies writing their programs to be compatible with it.

SAP, which has seldom disappointed investors in the past, now seems destined for several quarters of slower-than-usual growth, analysts said. The company itself conceded that its sales probably could not keep pace in the new year. After a 40 percent sales increase last year, it expects a rise of 20 percent to 25 percent this year, it said.

Despite what some see as a looming slowdown, SAP remains confident of future growth. It expects sales to double in the next three years, partly because it has hired 6,500 specialists to market R/3. It also expects growth in the future from a plethora of new programs to run on the R/3 platform.

Apple Fest Looks Cheery, for a Change

By Hiawatha Bray
The Boston Globe

SAN FRANCISCO — Nearly two years after advertisements for Apple Computer Inc. began imploring computer users to "think different," the company has given the entire industry plenty to think about.

After a long period of losses and plummeting sales for its Macintosh computers, Apple has mounted a comeback. Its new iMac personal computer has become the best-selling desktop machine in America, expanding Apple's share of the market for the first time in years. Better yet, the company is making money again — \$309 million in its 1998 financial year, which ended in September.

As a result, this week's MacWorld, a gathering in San Francisco of Apple computer users, is the most upbeat such session in a long time. A crowd of about 600 people responded Monday with cheers to the greeting from the computer-industry journalist David Pogue: "Welcome to the first MacWorld conference that nobody thinks will be the last MacWorld conference."

But despite the revival of Apple's fortunes, challenges lie ahead. Apple is profitable once again, but it is an open question whether the company can secure its long-term survival.

"They did the phase where they cut and tightened up and got into shape," said Bruce Stephen, an industry analyst at International Data Corp. in Framingham, Massachusetts. But although Apple has gained some market share, he said, "We think they're going to be a niche player."

A close look at Apple's 1998 results shows that most of the company's profit came from cost-cutting, including the elimination of 4,200 jobs and a reduction in spending on research and development. Lower spending on research is a risky move for a high-tech company. Meanwhile, unit sales of Macintosh computers declined in its last financial year, to 2.76 million from 2.87 million in 1997.

But in August, Apple introduced iMac, the elegant desktop machine has led to a burst of new sales. The market research firm PC Data Inc. reported last week that Apple's iMac was the best-selling personal computer in America in November. The iMac represented 9.1 percent of all PCs sold, by dollar volume, in November, up from 6 percent in August. Originally priced at \$1,300, the iMac represented the company's attempt to regain a foothold in the home-computer market.

[Apple said Tuesday it had sold 800,000 iMac computers since their introduction, and it announced a lower-priced, multicolored line-up of the machines, Reuters reported. Apple said it would offer the new iMacs with a faster processor and

colors ranging from lime to blueberry at a price of \$1,199. The company will continue to offer the original turquoise iMacs for a limited time at \$1,049.

[At the MacWorld Expo, Apple also introduced a line of its Power Macintosh G3 professional desktop computers aimed at graphic designers and home users with a thirst for graphics-heavy power. Apple also unveiled a new operating system for server computers that manage networks, Mac OS X Server, designed for use in Internet publishing, Web-applications development, print publishing and education.

"Our new Power Macintosh G3 and new iMacs in five stunning colors give Apple its strongest and most innovative product lineup in years," said Steve Jobs, Apple's co-founder who returned to the company in 1997 as interim chief executive. "And Mac OS X Server software is very modern server software, opening up an entire new business for Apple."

Anecdotal evidence suggests that the iMac is finding a place in many businesses as an inexpensive computer that connects easily to corporate data networks. Keith Geck, Apple's vice president for business sales, cited a recent sale of 300 iMacs to Genentech Inc. of San Francisco, a major biopharmaceutical firm. "We're beginning to see good acceptance of iMac inside organizations," Mr. Geck said.

But barriers to greater acceptance of Macintosh computers remain formidable. Tim Bajarin, president of Creative Strategies, a computer-industry research firm, sobered the crowd by declaring that Macs would never make up more than 10 percent of all desktop machines. "Whether we like it or not," he said, "the desktop war is over."

The winner, of course, was Microsoft Corp., whose Windows software is on well over 90 percent of the world's desktop computers.

Apple cannot hope to prevail over the long run by simply selling to its base of loyal customers, Mr. Bajarin said. "They need new users if Apple is to be around five years from now," he said. He hopes the company can find these new users in the millions of households that still lack cheap, easy-to-use computing devices. Apple, he argued, is well placed to serve that market. Many industry-watchers had expected Apple to address the home computing market this week by showing off a new portable — a sort of entry-level laptop. Apple is known to be working on such a device, but last week company officials denied that these machines would be on display at MacWorld.

It remains unclear whether Apple can maintain its recent profit level while selling cheaper machines. The company's gross margin on sales was a healthy 25 percent in the last quarter of 1998, but even Apple officials predict that this will come down because of the need to slash prices.

CURRENCY RATES

Jan. 5										Jan. 5									
Cross Rates										Other Dollar Values									
	\$	£	SF	Yen	CS	Dra	Gra	Sted		Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
London (L)	1.6599								Argentine peso	0.0094	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
New York (N)	1.6607	1.3669	111.925	1.527	6.315	276.86	8.035		Australian dollar	0.6921	142.897	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Tokyo	113.50	189.05	83.12		74.06	17.78	14.10		Belgian franc	0.0007	136.637	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Toronto	1.2645	2.5289	1.1163	1.3626		0.2456	0.3191		Canadian dollar	0.6703	149.328	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Zurich	1.3663	2.2668		1.2199	0.8938	21.6079	0.495	0.1704	Chinese yuan	0.0002	193.627	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
One euro	1.1789	0.7111	1.6168	133.73	1.8004	7.4501	327.15	9.4696	Czech koruna	0.0002	166.641	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
One SDR	1.408	0.8464	1.9382	N.Q.	2.155	8.9924	397.87	11.34	Danish krone	0.0006	166.641	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Interbank rates excluding cross-rates. *Per 100 N.Q.: not quoted. N.A.: not available.
C: To buy one pound; £: To buy one dollar. *Per 100 N.Q.: not quoted. N.A.: not available.
Source: Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); Banque de France (Paris); IMF (SDO). Other data from Reuters.

Euro Values									
	Per \$	Per £	Per SF	Per Yen	Per CS	Per Dra	Per Gra	Per Sted	
Austrian schilling	13.7603								13.7603
Belgian franc	0.0007								0.0007
French franc	0.0001								0.0001
German mark	0.0005								0.0005
Italian lire	200.482								200.482
Spanish peseta	166.641								166.641

Global Private Banking

We SPECIALIZE IN RELATIONSHIP BANKING. THE LONG-TERM KIND.

In this age of electronic mail and digital everything, private banking by Republic is still a matter of personal relationships.

We believe, and have always believed, that our number one job is to build a close, enduring relationship with each private banking client.

In fact, it's one of the main reasons for Republic's success, worldwide.

As a Republic private banking client you have your own personal Account Officer, someone you can count on to look after your interests. He's there to evaluate investment opportunities, warn you against pitfalls, and make certain your instructions are carried out to the letter.

It is a long-term relationship based on genuine concern and commitment - the rare combination that makes Republic a truly one-of-a-kind bank.

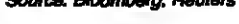
World Headquarters of Republic National Bank of New York in New York

Republic National Bank of New York
Strength. Security. Service.

A Safe Bank • New York • Geneva • London • Beijing • Beirut • Beverly Hills • Buenos Aires • Cayman Islands • Copenhagen • Ginebra • Gibraltar • Guernsey • Hong Kong • Jakarta • Los Angeles • Lugano • Luxembourg • Manila • Mexico City • Miami • Milan • Monte Carlo • Montevideo • Montreal • Moscow • Nassau • Paris • Punta del Este • Rio de Janeiro • Santiago • Sao Paulo • Singapore • Sydney • Taipei • Tokyo • Toronto • Zurich

© Republic National Bank of New York, 1998

Indafone



	Morning	Afternoon	Change	Percent over/under
London	287.00	286.40	-0.60	1.6542
U.S. dollars per ounce				1.6528
Source: Raybers.				1.5244
				1.5242
				1.5241
				1.8260
				1.8260
				1.0921
				1.0921
				1.2637
				1.2639
				1.2556

Source: Associated Press.

Friday, Jan 5

TH
GENERAL
TENDR
MEMOROT WA

AMEX**NYSE**

صبرنا من الازل

YEN: Dollar Falls as Tokyo Aide Sees 'Bubble-Like' U.S. Economy

صلى الله عليه وسلم

Most U.S. Defense Firms Fared Badly in Economic Storms of '98

By Tim Smart
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Aerospace and defense stocks are supposed to be pun intended — defensive investments in turbulent times such as those witnessed by investors last year. Military spending tends to be countercyclical to the general economy, and the industry is viewed as less volatile than others.

But it didn't turn out that way in 1998. Some of the biggest U.S.-based aerospace companies found their shares hammered as a variety of problems surfaced to rattle investors, from Asia's economic crisis to slowdowns and other glitches in key weapons programs.

While the Standard & Poor's 500-share index, a proxy for the overall market, rose 26 percent in 1998, the S&P aerospace-sector index was down nearly 10 percent. Some individual stocks were off more sharply, such as Northrop Grumman Corp., down 36.4 percent, Boeing Co., down 33.2 percent, and Lockheed Martin Corp., down 13.5 percent.

A lot of the underperformance in the group can be traced to Boeing, which suffered from production problems in its civil-aircraft business and declines in orders from Asian airlines. The Seattle-based company recently announced production cutbacks on its highly profitable 747 and popular 737 jetliners.

But Boeing was not alone in feeling the disfavor of investors. Lockheed Martin surprised shareholders late in the year when it said its fourth-quarter and full-year earnings would be well below analysts' estimates and the company's own forecasts.

Lockheed blamed the problem on delays in deliveries of its C130-J cargo plane, the inability to complete a \$7 billion order of F-16 fighters from the United Arab Emirates and delays in commercial satellite launches.

Some companies bucked the trend. Raytheon Co. gained 2 percent, while General Dynamics Corp. posted a stellar 37.5 percent return. Analysts consider General Dynamics to be the best-managed of the major defense firms.

Many of the problems in the industry were not due to cutbacks in defense spending or, with the exception of Asia, a weak commercial aviation market.

Boeing delivered 550 jetliners last year and plans to increase that to 620 this year, but with orders softening, the company may see production stall after 2000.

"They were self-inflicted wounds," said William Fiala, an analyst at Edward D. Jones & Co.

Looking ahead, analysts remain cautious on the outlook for defense stocks. Whether Boeing can rebound depends mostly on the state of the economy in Asia, while Lockheed's management will need to rebuild credibility with Wall Street in the wake of its recent earnings shortfall. One analyst who has his doubts is Peter Asceritis of Credit Suisse First Boston, who said the industry did a masterful job of concealing its weaknesses in recent years by engaging in a wave of multibillion-dollar mergers.

Mr. Asceritis also said Wall Street had underestimated how dependent the

companies, particularly Boeing, were on international sales.

"U.S. defense budgets have gone down for 13 years," Mr. Asceritis said. "The way the companies hid those declining sales was through mergers and

Mergers and acquisitions in the industry served mainly to conceal falling sales and other weaknesses.

acquisitions." One of the bright spots in the otherwise dismal U.S. trade balance in recent years has been the surplus created by exports in the aerospace industry. Last year was no exception to the long-running trend, with the industry's trade surplus hitting \$37 billion, a 15 percent increase from 1997.

Much of the credit for the sector's

huge trade surplus, which has grown nearly 50 percent since 1994, comes from record exports of civilian aircraft.

"This year's trade surplus maintains the aerospace industry's lead in holding the highest trade balance of all industries in the nation," said John Douglass, the president of the Aerospace Industries Association.

In 1998, according to association figures, the United States exported \$59 billion of aerospace products and imported \$22 billion.

But even the import numbers, which are nearly double the volume of five years ago, are misleading, as they include British- and French-made engines that go into Boeing aircraft that are then sold to airlines around the world.

Most of the exports are commercial rather than military, said Joel Johnson, vice president of international affairs for

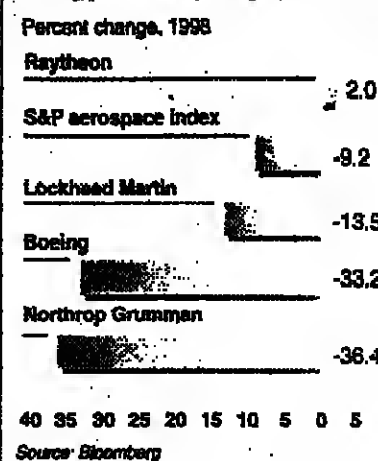
the industries' association. The exports helped stabilize employment in the industry, which had been on a downward trajectory with the decline in military spending after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. The aerospace industry employs about 900,000 people in the United States.

"We bottomed out, really, in 1995 and 1996, and we've been coming up ever since," Mr. Johnson said.

How long the rosy trade picture in aerospace can continue is a question of some concern in the industry. The Asian economic crisis has led some airlines in the region to cancel orders from Boeing. In addition, military budgets in general are not growing and in many cases are declining, and some of the biggest purchasers of U.S. weaponry have been Middle Eastern nations that have seen their country's income fall dramatically with the slide in the price of oil.

The Aerospace Dive

The S&P aerospace index was down nearly 10 percent for 1998, with Northrop Grumman and Boeing having particularly tough years.



Somerfield Moves Up the U.K. Food Chain

Bloomberg News

LONDON — Somerfield PLC, the United Kingdom's fifth-largest supermarket chain, has emerged from the shadows of its higher-profile rivals to become one of the best-performing retail stocks in Europe, and analysts say its season in the sun will not end soon.

The company's shares soared 91 percent in 1998, compared with a 1 percent gain in the food retailing index on the Financial Times Stock Exchange 350-share index.

But even after such gains, few analysts recommend selling the company's shares.

Somerfield's \$473 million (\$718 million) acquisition of Kwik Save PLC spurred enthusiasm for the chain. The takeover, completed in March, is expected to generate annual cost savings of £70 million by allowing better terms with suppliers.

And many analysts say the benefits should not stop there.

"You ain't seen nothing yet," said Jonathan Pritchard, an analyst at Morgan Stanley Dean Witter. "All the market has done has priced in the merger benefits."

The current share price, he said, "isn't giving the management any credit" for its ability to increase sales as it converts Jackluster Kwik Save stores into Somerfield supermarkets.

The acquisition more than doubled Somerfield's number of stores to 1,400, and the company, based in Bristol, England, plans to spend £1 billion on integrating the chain over the next four to five years.

It wants to convert 62 Kwik Saves to Somerfield stores by the end of its 1999 financial year and about 770 stores over five years. It also plans to close about 100 Kwik Save stores.

The conversions should pay off. Sales at the Somerfield stores are growing faster than at some of the retailer's larger rivals.

In the first 16 weeks of its current financial year, a period that ended in mid-August, Somerfield's growth rate in same-store sales was 3.8 percent, twice the same-store growth the stores achieved in the year to April. By comparison, Tesco PLC, the largest U.K. supermarket chain, showed a growth rate of 2.5 percent in the five weeks that ended Sept. 19.

A share-price comparison is more striking. Somerfield's 91 percent rise in 1998 compares with a rise of 4 percent for Tesco. Shares in Sainsbury, the No. 2 supermarket operator, dropped 5 percent, while Asda Group PLC, the No. 3 retailer, fell 9 percent.

Yet shares in Somerfield, which has 7 percent of the U.K. food-retailing market, are still cheaper than those of most rivals. Its price/earnings

ratio of 12.41 compares with 18.28 for Tesco, 16.04 for J. Sainsbury PLC and 14.99 for Asda.

Analysts said Somerfield's first-half results, due Jan. 19, could spark further gains.

"The results will be quite respectable," said Alexia Walker, an analyst at Williams de Broe, who has a "trading buy" rating on the stock.

"The shares are on a low rating, and if the results are OK, they should rise."

But some warned that earnings growth may be harder to come by once the savings from the Kwik Save acquisition have been realized.

Paul Smiddy, an analyst at Credit Lyonnais Securities, said he doubted that former Kwik Save customers would be prepared to pay an estimated 5 percent more for their goods once the discount stores were converted to the more upscale Somerfield format.

He stands alone among analysts polled by Bloomberg News with his recommendation to reduce buying of Somerfield shares.

But others, such as David Stoddart at Henderson Crosthwaite, warn that Somerfield could "get caught in the crossfire" as its larger rivals cut prices and the company struggled to expand same-store sales.

Recently, Asda said it would cut the price of 2,000 products in January by as much as 50 percent.

PANDA SICAV
Société d'Investissement à
Capital Variable
R.C. Luxembourg B 58.116

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of PANDA SICAV will be held at the Registered Office in Luxembourg, 10A, Boulevard Royal, on:

Monday 18th January, 1999 at 11 a.m.,

for the purpose of considering the following Agenda:

1. Management Report of the Directors for the year ended 30th September 1998.
2. Report of the Auditor for the year ended 30th September 1998.
3. Approval of the Annual Accounts as at 30th September 1998 and appropriation of the earnings.
4. Discharge to the Directors in respect of the execution of their mandates to 30th September 1998.
5. Composition of the Board of Directors.
6. Election of the Auditor for a new term of one year.
7. Miscellaneous.

The present notice and a form of proxy are sent to all registered shareholders on record at 6th January, 1999.

In order to attend the meeting, the owners of bearer shares are required to deposit their shares before January 12th, 1999 at the Registered Office.

The registered shareholders have to inform by mail (letter or proxy form) the Board of Directors of their intention to attend the meeting before January 12th, 1999.

By order of the Board of Directors

Advertisement

For information please contact:
Katy Hour: Fax (33-1) 41 43 92 12 or e-mail: funds@iht.com

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations supplied by fund groups to: STANDARD & POOR'S MICROFILM, 1 331 40 28 08 00, e-mail: info@microfil.fr

To receive free daily quotations for your
funds subscribe to: funds@iht.com

January 5, 1999
<http://www.iht.com/INT/FUND/funds.html>

<p>121 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>122 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>123 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>124 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>125 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>126 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>127 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>128 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>129 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>130 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>131 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>132 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>133 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>134 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>135 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>136 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>137 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>138 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>139 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>140 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>141 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>142 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>143 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>144 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>145 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>146 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>147 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>148 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>149 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>150 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>151 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>152 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>153 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>154 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>155 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>156 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>157 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>158 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>159 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>160 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>161 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>162 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>163 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>164 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>165 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>166 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>167 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>168 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>169 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>170 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>171 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>172 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>173 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>174 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>175 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>176 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>177 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>178 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>179 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>180 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>181 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>182 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>183 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>184 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>185 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>186 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>187 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>188 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>189 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>190 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>191 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>192 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>193 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>194 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>195 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>196 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>197 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>198 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>199 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>200 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p>	<p>121 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>122 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>123 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>124 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>125 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>126 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>127 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>128 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>129 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>130 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>131 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>132 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>133 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>134 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>135 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>136 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>137 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>138 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>139 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>140 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>141 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>142 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>143 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>144 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>145 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>146 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>147 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>148 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>149 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>150 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>151 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>152 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>153 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>154 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>155 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>156 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>157 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>158 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>159 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>160 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>161 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>162 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>163 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>164 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>165 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>166 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>167 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>168 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>169 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>170 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>171 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>172 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>173 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>174 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>175 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>176 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>177 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>178 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>179 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>180 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>181 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>182 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>183 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>184 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>185 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>186 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>187 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>188 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>189 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>190 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>191 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>192 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>193 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>194 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>195 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>196 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>197 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>198 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>199 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>200 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p>	<p>121 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>122 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>123 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>124 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>125 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>126 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>127 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>128 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>129 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>130 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>131 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>132 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>133 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>134 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>135 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>136 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>137 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>138 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>139 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>140 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>141 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>142 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>143 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>144 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>145 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>146 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>147 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>148 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>149 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>150 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>151 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>152 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>153 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>154 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>155 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>156 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>157 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>158 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>159 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>160 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>161 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>162 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>163 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>164 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>165 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>166 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>167 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>168 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>169 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>170 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>171 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>172 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>173 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>174 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>175 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>176 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>177 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>178 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>179 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>180 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>181 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>182 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>183 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>184 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>185 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>186 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>187 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>188 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>189 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>190 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>191 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>192 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>193 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>194 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>195 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>196 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>197 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>198 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>199 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>200 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p>	<p>121 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>122 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>123 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>124 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>125 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>126 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>127 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>128 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>129 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>130 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>131 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>132 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>133 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>134 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>135 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>136 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>137 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>138 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>139 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>140 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>141 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>142 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>143 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>144 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>145 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>146 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>147 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>148 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>149 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>150 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>151 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>152 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>153 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>154 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>155 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>156 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>157 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>158 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>159 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>160 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>161 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>162 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>163 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>164 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>165 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>166 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>167 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>168 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>169 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>170 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>171 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>172 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>173 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>174 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>175 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>176 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>177 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>178 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>179 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>180 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>181 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>182 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>183 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>184 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>185 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>186 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>187 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>188 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>189 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>190 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>191 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>192 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>193 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>194 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>195 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>196 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>197 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>198 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>199 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p> <p>200 MERILL LYNCH BANK EUROPE S.A.</p>
---	---	---	---

WORLD ROUNDPUP

NBA Union to Vote

BASKETBALL The National Basketball Association players will vote Wednesday on the management's most recent proposal on the percentage of team revenues that go to players.

The union's 19-member negotiating committee, which had originally opposed a vote, will tell players to reject the offer.

The union's negotiating committee planned a meeting Tuesday, probably to discuss the ground rules for the general membership vote Wednesday by about 400 players.

Nine owners on the labor relations committee unanimously rejected the union's latest proposal Monday and recommended scrapping the rest of the 1998-1999 schedule.

The NBA has designated Thursday as the cutoff day for reaching an agreement.

David Stern, the league commissioner, hinted Monday that if the players failed to acquiesce and the league canceled the current season, it might opt to start in the 1999-2000 season with replacement players. (AP)

Gifts for Samaranch

OLYMPICS Juan Antonio Samaranch, the International Olympic Committee chairman, was given at least two Browning firearms by Salt Lake City's bid committee, the company said.

The Salt Lake City Tribune reported Tuesday that Rich Bauter, a vice president for Browning, said a shotgun and rifle, with a combined retail value of about \$1,000, were delivered to Samaranch's office by Browning in May 1995 at the Salt Lake City bid committee's request. Browning is based in Mountain Green, Utah.

One month later, the International Olympic Committee selected Salt Lake City as host of the 2002 Winter Olympics. Samaranch does not vote on host cities.

Rules at the time barred IOC members from accepting gifts in excess of \$150.

Francois Carrard, the IOC's director general, said Tuesday: "We are checking the facts and should have some answers tomorrow." (AP)

Australia Wins Series

CRICKET Australia won the fifth Ashes test against England in Sydney on Tuesday to complete a sixth successive series victory against its oldest rival. Australia won by 98 runs after dismissing England for 188 in its second innings.

Craig McMillan and Adam Parore added 140 for the fifth wicket as New Zealand reached 323 for six in its second innings in the third test against India in Hamilton. New Zealand leads by 273 runs.

In Cape Town, Jacques Kallis made of 88 not out and then took three West Indies wickets on the fourth day of the fourth Test. South Africa closed its second innings at 226 for seven wickets, a lead of 421. West Indies was 93 for six at close of play. (AFP, Reuters)

Blatter Proposal Fills The Cup to Overflow

What's Behind Doubling the Workload?

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Christmas is barely over and while most of us wait for our appetite to return, Sepp Blatter, the president of FIFA, the governing body of world soccer, offers us another plate and another.

His call for a soccer World Cup every two, instead of every four, years is either greed or a surprising misunderstanding

World Soccer

of what makes the tournament the most palatable on earth. That, dear president, is the scarcity of it, the long and eagerly awaited four-year cycle, the time to savor the memory.

In truth, Blatter probably knows this.

Why, then, is he risking his credibility, in his first term of office, by making the New Year call to double the workload in the sport? Why, indeed, does he broadcast his intent less than a month after his end-of-year address in which he talked of the "enormous" workload of FIFA: the challenge of the Korea/Japan 2002 World Cup, the organization of what he calls four major competitions in 1999 as well as FIFA's daily routine?

The four competitions are already overkill. April brings the FIFA World Youth Championship in Nigeria, a land painfully uncertain of its path from military to civilian rule. June and July offer the FIFA Women's World Cup in the United States. Late July and early August inflict on tired players the FIFA Confederations Cup in the heat and altitude of Mexico. November invites old administrators and young players to New Zealand for the FIFA Under-17 World Championship.

I'm exhausted setting the agenda down. Somehow the players of the world's leading soccer countries must also cope with the demands to win trophies for the clubs that pay the bulk of their wages. European players must also play for their countries in qualifying for Euro 2000. Players from the Americas have the similar Copa America.

Get the picture? Exhaustion, fine talents pushed on so many fronts, players who somehow become everyone's commodity and who are ordered to play, play unless doctors can show they are incapable of doing so.

Whose body is it? Some players are beginning to ask. FIFA and UEFA, the European governing body, and no doubt the other Continental organizations, know what the responsible medical experts are saying — that the joy of the world's most popular, and thus most marketed, game cannot be stretched any further while those who do not play, and possibly never could, keep upping the ante.

Blatter is aware of this. It was he who commissioned FIFA studies on the wear and tear and campaigned for a change of law to ban the tackle from behind because it wrecked the fine career of Marco van Basten.

Blatter, too, has formed a committee comprising himself, Angel Maria Villar, president of the Spanish soccer federation, and four idols — Franz Beckenbauer, Bobby Charlton, Michel Platini and Pele.

"It will not be the committee's job to discuss the laws of the game," Blatter said, "but to concentrate on the future welfare of football. Football should remain in the hands of football people."

Bravo, Sepp. Pretty soon, those people, Pele and Charlton for sure, will tell you that the interests of the game cannot be served by driving players past their peak. Charlton, a director of Manchester United, and Beckenbauer, president of Bayern Munich, appreciate the supreme effort and the millionaire salaries their clubs pay to extract week-by-week performance.

They know that national teams pay the same players comparatively little for the "honor" of representing their countries. They know the ever-increasing calls made on those performers. The game is faster — at the cost of skill — than in their day. The games follow each other faster, much, much faster. And of course the rewards are off the scale of human expectation.

WHICH BRINGS us back to Blatter's New Year message that it's time to double the World Cup workload. He has in mind the assault on national team soccer made some years ago by Silvio Berlusconi, the owner of AC Milan, who said that soccer of the future will care more about the clubs than national teams. Berlusconi remains the driving force behind the rush toward a European Super League, which, for the moment, has been derailed by an expanded UEFA Champions League (and enlarged income to the big clubs).

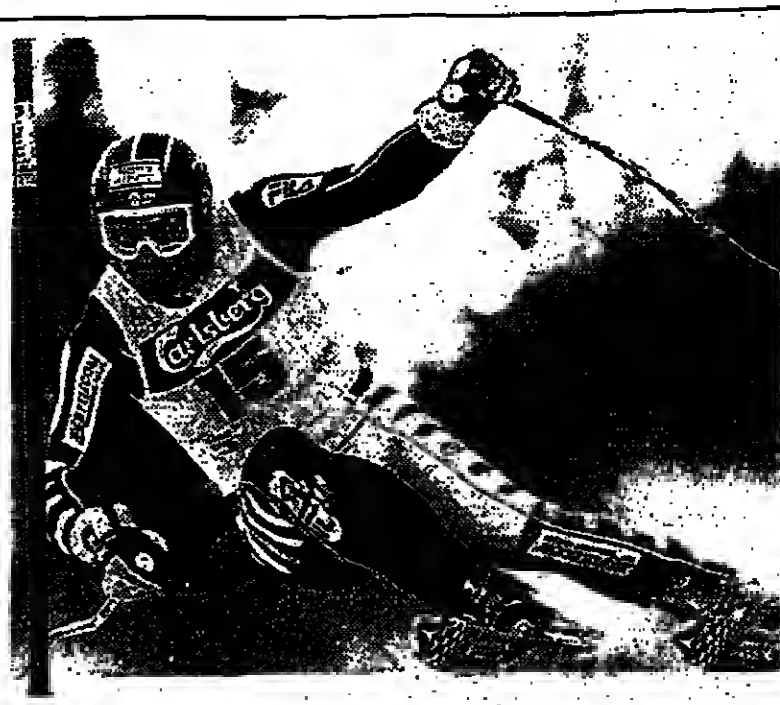
If that is Blatter's game, if the president of FIFA is threatening more World Cup commitments to show the clubs who rules, then let him spell it out. He would not win the fight because players are greedy individuals who would revolt against the idea of doing more for their countries and less for their bank balances.

Blatter says there are enough dates for a biennial World Cup, though a coordination of the calendar on all continents is required. Moreover, he wants a 24-nation tournament to celebrate FIFA's centenary in 2004, ignoring (or confronting) the fact that this is also UEFA's half-century and the mid-year between World Cups is traditionally when UEFA holds its European championship.

The members of the FIFA executive committee seem surprised by Blatter's call. They were disaffected with the habit of the retired president Joao Havelange of pronouncing first and consulting afterward. Now, Blatter tells the world before he opens his mind to them. They are protective of their Continental tournaments and sensitive to the predatory aims of entrepreneurs outside the sport.

If the president shows that FIFA can double its money — can tweak \$1 billion out of TV companies, and the same again from sponsors, every two years — they might follow him. But maybe Blatter started himself over Christmas. Maybe his hunger for more is, as he insists, in tune with faster, leaner modern times. But tell that to the players' bodies.

Rob Hughes is chief sports correspondent of The Times of London.



UPWARD CURVE — Patrick Holzer of Italy rounding a gate Tuesday in the World Cup giant slalom in Kranjska Gora, Slovenia. Holzer, who leapt from sixth to first on the second run. It was Holzer's first victory in seven years. Austrians Christian Mayer, Hans Knauss and Benjamin Raich took the next three places.

Rangers Rally to Victory On a Night of Comebacks

The Associated Press

On a night of come-from-behind victories in the National Hockey League, the New York Rangers fell behind by two goals before scoring the next four against the San Jose Sharks.

"We kept on at them," said Wayne Gretzky, the New York center, after the Rangers won, 4-3, on Monday night at

NHL Roundup

Madison Square Garden in New York. "We were playing hard, doing a lot of good things."

The Rangers' recovery started with a goal by Mike Knuble at 12:29 of the second period. Todd Harvey and Kevin Stevens scored in a 25-second span in the third period.

Senators 4, Hurricanes 4 The Carolina Hurricanes jumped out to a 4-0 first-period lead before falling apart against visiting Ottawa.

Alexei Yashin, Shaun Van Allen and Jason York scored in a span of 4:28 in the third period for Ottawa, which extended its unbeaten streak to five games.

Paul Ranheim had a goal and two assists in Carolina's four-goal first period.

Leafs 5, Lightning 4 In Toronto, Fredrik Modin's deflection goal at 1:54 of overtime gave the Maple Leafs a come-from-behind victory over last-place Tampa Bay.

Toronto was forced to mount a furious comeback to subdue the Lightning, who led, 3-0, in the second period and 4-2 entering the third period. Wendell Clark of the Lightning, a Toronto fan favorite from his days with the Maple Leafs, had three assists.

Canadiens 4, Canadiens 3 Claude Lemieux had two goals and Marc Denis got his first career victory as Colorado beat Montreal to end a monthlong home drought.

Blues 4, Canucks 0 In St. Louis, Jim Campbell emerged from a four-game benching with his second goal of the season and Jamie McLennan recorded his fourth career shutout to hand Vancouver its sixth straight loss.

Predators 2, Ducks 1 Cliff Ronning had two assists and Tomas Vokoun made 28 saves as Nashville beat visiting Anaheim to snap a four-game losing streak.

Braves 5, Flames 1 In Boston, Sergei Samsonov scored two goals and Byron Dafoe made 39 saves as the Bruins handed Calgary its seventh straight loss.

Blues Hit With Record Fine

The NHL said it had levied a record \$1.5 million fine against the St. Louis Blues for approaching the defenseman Scott Stevens in 1994 while he was negotiating a new contract with the New Jersey Devils. The Associated Press reported from St. Louis.

St. Louis admitted wrongdoing in the four-year-old case and said it would not contest the fine, levied by Commissioner Gary Bettman for violation of the NHL constitution and by-laws. Bettman also ordered the Blues to surrender one first-round draft pick to the Devils between 1999 and 2003.

The Devils will receive \$1.425 million of the fine.

"I don't think the compensation could be severe enough," said Lou Lamoriello, the New Jersey general manager. "Anybody who tries to cheat, and I don't know if that's the word to use, should be reprimanded to the highest order."

The fine was two-pronged: \$500,000 for tampering by negotiating terms of a free-agent offer to Stevens prior to the free-agent signing period that began July 1, 1994; and \$1 million for entering into a side deal with Stevens and his agent, the late Richard Bennett.

Ryan, Brett And Yount Voted Into Hall of Fame

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Nolan Ryan, George Brett and Robin Yount were voted into the Hall of Fame Tuesday. It was the biggest class of first-time candidates since Babe Ruth and four others were chosen in the original election of 1936.

Ryan, the greatest power pitcher ever with a record 5,714 strikeouts and seven no-hitters, was named on 98.79 percent of the ballots — one vote short of beating former teammate Tom Seaver's 98.84 in 1992 for the highest total in history.

"It's certainly an honor that I was thought of on that level," Ryan said. "Tom was obviously one of the best pitchers I ever saw throw the baseball."

Brett, 13th on the career list with 3,154, made it with 98.19 percent, the fourth-highest total, and Yount, with 3,142 hits and two American League Most Valuable Player awards, was elected with 77.46 percent.

"I was flabbergasted," Brett said of his vote total. "It just knocked me on the floor. Obviously, I was very, very pleased. But in all honesty, I was just as pleased for Robin."

"Of all the guys I played against," he said, his voice cracking, "probably Robin is the guy I enjoyed playing against the most."

To gain election, players had to be placed on 75 percent of the ballots cast by 10-year members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America. There were a record 487 ballots cast. Ryan was named on a record 491, Brett 483 and Yount 385.

"I'm not one that ever takes this kind of stuff too seriously, but my stomach's kind of been in knots for three or four days, so maybe somebody's telling me this is pretty good stuff," Yount said.

Carlton Fisk, another first-time candidate, fell 43 votes shy of the required 373 with 66.40 percent. Tony Perez missed in his eighth try with 302 (60.76 percent).

Ruth, Ty Cobb, Walter Johnson, Hoosier Wagner and Christy Mathewson were taken in the first election ever. Since then, never more than two first-timers had been taken, the last time in 1990 when Jim Palmer and Joe Morgan made it.

In all, 29 rookie candidates have been taken since that first election. Mike Schmidt had been the last to do it in 1995.

Joe DiMaggio, Roy Campanella and Harmon Killebrew were among the players who did not get elected on the first try.

The last time the BBWAA voted in three players overall was 1991 — Rod Carew, Ferguson Jenkins and Gaylord Perry.

Induction ceremonies at Cooperstown, New York, are scheduled for July 25. The Hall of Fame exhibition will be the next day, and it seems fitting that Ryan's Texas Rangers will take on Brett's Kansas City Royals.

The Hall's membership could increase again on March 2 when the Veterans Committee votes in Tampa, Florida. Bill Mazeroski, Orlando Cepeda, Dom DiMaggio and Dick Williams, a former manager, will all draw support.

THE INTERMARKET FOR EUROPE +44 171 420 0348 FOR THE AMERICAS 1-800 572 7212 FOR ASIA +852 2922 1188

GENERAL

THE INTERMARKET
Starts
on Pages 7 & 15

Personals

THANK YOU SACRED HEART OF
JESUS AND ST. JOE FOR THE
PRAYER ANSWERED, VN

AUTOMOBILES

Autos Tax Free

25 YRS OCEANWIDE MOTORS
worldwide supply of tax-free cars AUDI
Mercedes, BMW, Porsche, Fiat, Citroen
+44-211-469393, fax +44-211-46 93522

ATK WORLDWIDE TAX FREE CARS

Export new and used LHD / RHD cars.
Tunisia 40, 2250 Antwerp, Belgium.
Phone: +32-3-645-5012, Fax: +32-3-
645-7110. E-mail: atk@club.intel.be
Since 1959.

TRANSCO BELGIUM

25 YEARS WE DELIVER
CARS TO THE WORLD
Brand New LHD Vehicles
All makes and models
competitively priced
Transco Voorschotenstraat 51
2030 Antwerp - Belgium
Tel: +32 3 542 62 40
Fax: +32 3 542 58 97
E-Mail: Transco@club.intel.be

Announcements

VIENNA, AUSTRIA Tel: 713 - 3374.
Are you sad or worried? Lonely or de-
pressed? Are you despondent or suicidal?
It helps to talk about it. Phone:
SERVICES in total confidence. Mon-
Fri 9.30 am - 1 pm and every day 8.30
pm - 10pm.

TOP ELVIS PRESLEY impersonator, 10
years in Hollywood, now available in Eu-
rope for private and corporate events.
Call Rick La Fever +3502 41 67 04 95

FEELING LOW? - Having problems? SOS
HELP available in English from 3PM to
11PM. Tel: Paris +33 (0) 1 47 23 60 80

Autos Tax Free

FRED OPERT RACING WORLDWIDE
FORD new/used RANGER Pickups/Trucks
Seaside/Paris/Brussels/Amsterdam
Fax for prices on any U.S. vehicles:
Phone: +31-20-227 1111 Fax: +31-20-227 6222
Check our website: www.opert.com

Auto Rentals

RENT AUTO DENIS FRANCE Western
EURO - 7 days FR550. Tel: Paris
+33 (0) 1 459 5555, Fax: (0) 1 459 5525

Autos Tax Free

Alfred Fischer Group 10
Cars/Trucks/Trailers/Boats
Fax: 01202 78 90
Tel: 01202 78 10
new TAX-FREE used
cars/Trucks/Trailers/Boats
Same day registration possible,
renewable up to 5 years.
We also register cars with
(expired) foreign (tax-free) plates.

RECRUITMENT

URGENT
Seeking young, English mother tongue
SECRETARY
Word processor knowledge, working papers.
Available immediately.
Please send your CV to: Fax PARIS +33 (0) 1 47 83 31 7

Legal Services

DIVORCE 1-DAY CERTIFIED Call or
Fax (020) 382-3615, 300 S. Highland
Spr. Ave. Ste. 6C #143, Banning, CA
92220 USA e-mail: divorce@sympat.com

DIVORCE IN 1 DAY, No court. Write:
Box 377, Baffins, MA 01776 USA. Tel:
978-443-8887, Fax: 978-443-0133.

ESTABLISHED AMERICAN LAWYERS
Available by Consultation on U.S. Legal
Matters in London. Call (0171) 461-6015.
In New York, call (212) 344-7641.

EU PASSPORTS Available in 10,000
plus expedited. Absolute discretion
Tel: +44 (0)7895 700473

Real Estate for Rent

Paris Area Furnished

AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES
Specialists:
Furnished apartments, 3 months or more
or unfurnished, residential areas.
Tel: +33 (0) 1 42 25 32 25
Fax: +33 (0) 1 42 62 37 06

Employment

EXPERIENCED EFL Teacher, American,
valid working papers. Call Paris
+33 (0) 1 44 07 65 05 (9pm to 4pm).

Residence Hotels

CLARIDGE CHAMPS ELYSEES

High class rooms & suites
Daily breakfast & evening meal. Paris
Tel: +33 (0) 1 41 33 33 33, Fax: (0) 1 42 50 48 85

International Herald Tribune ads work

Escorts & Guides

Supermodels of Scandinavia

ESCORT AGENCY
AMEX WELCOME
+44 (0)771 55 58 99
London & Copenhagen

HIGH SOCIETY

The Most Prestigious Escort Agency
Executive Service Worldwide
web@h-s.net, HQ LONDON
0171 266 1033/07000 444476

PARIS

service@euro-escorts.com
+3320-5789-221 / +331-64228-134

NYC's Most Exclusive Escort Service

ESQNY
(212) 570-1858
Exclusively women of color

BELGRAVIA ORCHIDS

Europe's most elegant, discreet service
LONDON +44 (0) 171 589 8237

SWITZERLAND-GERMANY-BELGIUM

+41-20-427 28 27
Zurich-Geneva-Basel-St. Gallen
Frankfurt-Wiesbaden-Cologne-Bonn-
Düsseldorf-Munich-Hamburg-Berlin-
Bremen-Dortmund - Luxembourg
"TRAVEL SERVICE WORLDWIDE"
LONDON: (0171)-978 6606
COSMOS Escort Agency - Credit Cards

international ESCORTS

World's top international escorts
New York US No: 1-212-755-7936
OFFICE@INTL-ESCORTS.COM

PARIS

service@euro-escorts.com
+3320-5789-221 / +331-64228-134

NYC's Most Exclusive Escort Service

ESQNY
(212) 570-1858
Exclusively women of color

European JET SET VIENNA PARIS

INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS
RICHARD ANTONIUSSEN JET SET
Vienna +43-1-710 80 55 Escort Service

ALL EUROPE HENRI'S HIGH SOCIETY

Vienna, Paris, Rome, Munich,
Zurich, Genoa, San Francisco
International Escort & Travel Service
Vienna, +43-1-4335-41 04 all credit cards

"LADIES TREAT YOURSELF"

Black Hair Genuine Escort Service
London / Worldwide +44 (0) 855 408084

CHELSEA ESCORT SERVICE

31 Broadchurch Place, London SW1
Tel: 0171-584 6518

CONNOISSEUR NEW YORK

Escort service featuring beautiful, charming,
sophisticated models. Tel: 212-576-1891
E-mail: info@nyc-gifs.com

A FIRST CLASS Escort Service

LONDON - HEATHERSW
Tel: 0171 225 2347 (8am)

ANIMAL

Charming, sophisticated, Eng-
lish beauty, 24 hr phone escort service
in London. 07031 026 005. Credit cards.

BARCELONA & MADRID & All Spain

Maria's exclusive, high class service.
Tel: 020 708 674, All Cards

BEAUTIFUL YOUNG BRAZILIAN

Friendly, Exotic, Charming Companion
London Escort Service 0861 578 569

"BERLIN - FRANKFURT - ZURICH"

"CARISMA ESCORT AGENCY"
Tel: 0041-648 80 70 77 - Credit Cards

BLACK BEAUTY ESCORT SERVICE

Exclusive Elegant, Educated & Friendly
London & Heathrow. 0181-6153363, Cards

EXCLUSIVE DINNERMODEL

Escort Service. The best clientele in the world.
Web you in 1 hr. London 0171 813 3280

GENEVA PRETTY WOMAN

Call 022 / 346 08 88 Escort Agency
"LAUS

POSTCARD

Casualties of Mergers

By Irvin Molotsky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The record number of mergers of large companies into even larger ones last year has raised fears at many arts organizations and other nonprofit groups that a decline in corporate donations may be an unfortunate byproduct.

Several of the merging companies say they will maintain their contributions. But "what usually happens is that the combined companies do not give as much as each company was giving individually," said Ann Kaplan, research director of Giving USA, which tracks contributions. "Companies by their nature are not philanthropic. They are giving to advance their business interests."

Recipients of corporate gifts fear that those interests might change because of shifts in corporate philosophy, overlapping contributions among newly merged companies or the closing of headquarters in cities where a merged partner has long had a presence. Some local arts groups say that even the loss of a modest grant could be detrimental, because contributions from blue-chip companies serve as marks of an organization's value to other potential donors.

There were more than 12,000 mergers in the United States last year, although many of them are still awaiting federal approval. Among the companies involved are major arts patrons like AT&T, Bell Atlantic, BankAmerica, Chrysler and CioCorp.

The role of corporate donations in the arts and other philanthropic activity is huge. Giving USA says that corporations gave \$8.2 billion to nonprofit institutions in 1997, account-

ing for 5.7 percent of all charitable contributions. The share rose to 12 percent when contributions to churches and other religious institutions, which are made largely by individuals, are removed.

Much of this giving is centered on the communities where companies are based, and after mergers they are based in fewer places.

Lee Cassidy of the National Federation of Nonprofits said: "Corporations that establish themselves through headquarters or plants or even sales offices in a community tend to support that community because the people who work for them live in that community."

Take the largest proposed merger of last year: the \$86 billion marriage of Mobil and Exxon. Mobil has been identified with arts giving for years, most prominently as one of the first and largest contributors to public television, including 28 years as sponsor of "Masterpiece Theatre." The series is probably safe for now. While a Mobil spokeswoman declined to comment, WGBH in Boston, the producing station, says that in July Mobil renewed its commitment to the show through 2002.

But arts organizations in the Washington area, where Mobil has its headquarters, are concerned. Although Mobil's marketing and refining headquarters will remain, its top corporate officers will be leaving, along with other highly paid executives and, not incidentally, the people who make decisions on donations.

When Exxon moved to Texas eight years ago, for instance, it phased out much of its support for community organizations in New York.

Athol Fugard Fulfills a Promise to His Mother

By Mel Gussow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In 1953, Athol Fugard quit the University of Cape Town and bachelored through Africa to Port Sudan. Stranded, without money, he booked passage on a tramp steamer, working as "the captain's tiger," or all-purpose assistant. On board, he found time to write his first novel, a book about his mother. But in Fiji, in a fit of desperation, he threw the manuscript into the sea.

Fugard's new play, "The Captain's Tiger," is in previews at the Manhattan Theatre Club, where it is scheduled to open Jan. 12. Subtitled "A Memoir for the Stage," it deals with what happened when Fugard shipped out on the steamer, an experience that represented his coming of age. In a sense, the play is a substitution for that early discarded novel, as an older artist looks back at a turning point in his life.

"What I never realized," he said in an interview, "is that writing 'The Captain's Tiger' fulfills the promise I made to my mother to deliver a body of work of which she would be proud and that would celebrate her by way of that silent dedication behind all of it."

The promise came in a letter he wrote to his mother, Elizabeth, when his ship docked in Honolulu: "If I've the strength to fulfill my destiny it will live when I am no more — and through it, you." He said he might fail as a man but his art would be strong because it was inspired by her virtues: "courage, an indomitable will and faith."

That letter was published some years ago in a critical biography of the playwright. When it was read back to him, his eyes clouded over with emotion. He had forgotten what he had written, and he was moved by what he now remembered and by what had followed in his life.

When her husband, a pianist in a jazz band, retired and fell into years of defeat and alcoholism, she supported the family by running a café in Port Elizabeth. Scrapping by on her income, she sent her son money to come home. Returning to South Africa, he began his writing career.

Through the years of apartheid, as South Africa's foremost playwright, his voice rang out clearly against racism, oppression and censorship. Plays like "The Blood Knot," "Boesman and Lena" and "A Lesson From Aloes" were conscience-struck about events in his country. All his work seemed to lead to "Master Harold" ... and the Boys" (in 1982), an autobiographical play in which he looked back at his friendship with two black men who were waiters in his mother's café.

Chronologically, "Tiger" follows "Master Harold" and it is something of a sequel. In both plays, he said, "I am at a desk writing, trying to unravel the story of a mother and father, and in each case, a black man is watching him. In 'Tiger,' he has imaginary conversations with his mother as a young woman as he tries to rewrite her life so that it can lead to a happier ending. 'As I saw her life,' he said, "it was unformed and blinded by love, devotion and loyalty." She was a woman who had sacrificed herself for her husband.

The new play is the latest work in Fugard's post-apartheid period. With the election of Nelson Mandela as president of South Africa in 1994 and with the end of apartheid, the playwright wondered if he would be at a loss for material. "South Africa," he said, "had to do a complete 180-degree turn in terms of the political miracle of the 20th century for me to realize that somebody had pulled the plug, in a sense, on what was one source of energy in my work — my feeling of outrage and anger. Then it dawned on me: You're not empty. You're loaded. Empty would be a blessing. There's a wonderful phrase in Kazantzakis where he talks about the need to



Fugard, standing, with Tony Todd in "The Captain's Tiger."

reach your grave unburdened. That will never happen to me, but it's a great sense of unburdening."

To his surprise, after apartheid, Fugard felt a kind of creative liberation. He was "free to tell personal stories that I would have thought of as an indulgence during those years of apartheid," and he still had "an incurable itch to write."

In subsequent plays like "Valley Song" and "Cousins," his 1997 book about two disparate members of his family, he began focusing more on private matters (as he had

in "Master Harold"). With "The Captain's Tiger," as is often the case, the author is also the director and plays the central role.

The third character in the play is an illiterate Swahili stoker called Donkeyman who becomes a friend of the author's and is transfixed by the idea that he is writing a book — and is horrified when he abandons it. With his intensity, Donkeyman is like Cheech and Chong, marveling at the idea of creativity. The destruction of the manuscript was, for Fugard, an act of

betrayal, akin to the scene in "Master Harold" when his surrogate, Hally, spits at Sam, one of his mother's waiters and the boy's devoted father figure. "My life is littered with betrayals," he admitted, and added, "I think that generates the plays." In the case of the discarded novel, it was a betrayal both of his mother and of Donkeyman.

Asked how he could have thrown away the manuscript, he said: "I think it might have had something to do with the fact that Fiji was the moment of real despair on the entire trip. I felt there were no roads from Fiji to South Africa. That led to drinking, and when I really hit bottom, I got very self-destructive."

But some people who felt so depressed might have jumped overboard. "Survivor," he described himself. "Which saved me so many times on the edge of that cliff." That in effect was the beginning of the new play, although it was more than 40 years before he could write it.

In the intervening time, he endured the hardships of a tumultuous political period — including having his passport taken away by the South African government in 1967 — and he confronted his own alcoholism.

In recent years there have been major changes in his life. He bought a home in Carmel, New York, and divides his time between the United States and South Africa. His daughter, Lisa, once an actress, is now a writer, in common with her parents. Fugard's wife, Sheila, is a novelist.

Speaking about other changes, Fugard said: "I gave up drinking. I gave up smoking. Two weeks ago I gave up coffee." Then came his announcement: "I'm giving up acting." The last performance of "Tiger" in February, he said, will be his final stage appearance.

He closed the conversation with a bit of advice: "You must never make rules about writing. That's the first thing I say when I talk to students. After I said that in one lecture, a student asked, 'So how do you start?' And I said, 'Wait for the moment when the paper isn't looking at you.'"



PRINCELY ASCENT — Prince Charles of Britain and his son, Harry, taking the lift up a mountain at the Swiss resort of Klosters on Tuesday.

TWO people who threw custard pies at Bill Gates, the chairman of Microsoft, in Brussels last February have been fined by a Belgian court. The two, who were not identified, were fined by the Police Court in Brussels, a spokeswoman for the Public Prosecutor's Office said Tuesday. She said she could not detail the amount of the fines, but the newspaper La Dernière Heure reported that each was fined 3,000 Belgian francs (about \$90). Gates was visiting Brussels after a meeting with world and business leaders in Switzerland when the attack occurred.

Three wooden statues thought to be more than 4,000 years old have been found in a tomb in Saqqara, south of Cairo, the Egyptian government said Tuesday. The statues represent the same person in three positions, said the secretary-general of council of antiquities, Gaballah Ali Gaballah. "These rare and beautiful statues are in excellent condition and were found inside a tomb near the Pyramid of Teti in

Saqqara," Gaballah said. They will be displayed at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, he said.

Carl Bernstein, who has written about Richard Nixon and Pope John Paul II, is working on a book about Hillary Clinton. He has signed a deal with Knopf to chronicle the life of the

woman he calls "clearly one of the most remarkable figures of our time." Marsha Berry, a spokeswoman for the first lady, said she had not spoken with Bernstein about the project and could not comment on whether Clinton would submit to interviews.

A 350-year-old scholarship fund en-

£9.95 Can Now Get You One £5 Diana

LONDON — Britain's Royal Mint introduced a £5 coin on Tuesday in memory of Diana, Princess of Wales. The coin features a portrait of Diana in profile on one side and the standard image of Queen Elizabeth II on the other. It is the first official memorial organized by the Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Committee, which was formed after the princess's death in 1997 to come up with suitable ways of honoring her. A commemorative coin was one of the most popular ideas.

The coin, which is legal tender, can be purchased in a special commemorative folder for £9.95 (\$16). Gold and silver versions of the coin will be available in April. The coins will also be sold at face value by banks and post offices after July 1, Diana's birthday.

The proceeds are to go to charities and other memorials.

dowed by a feudal lord has been discovered and will soon benefit needy university students, Italian newspapers report. The fund was endowed by Clemente Loddo, the lord of the northern town of Arizto, who died in 1641, but his will was lost for centuries and no students ever benefited. The fragile parchment that set up the fund was discovered recently in the papers of the Loddo Foundation by city officials. The scholarship fund now amounts to 300 million lire (about \$130,000).

Tapping a collection that has been growing since 1826, the National Academy Museum in New York will hold an exhibition to give significant exposure to its holdings of works on paper. The show, "Treasures Revealed: 19th- and 20th-Century Works on Paper," consisting of about 100 drawings, prints and watercolors by American artists, opens Saturday and runs through March 7. The artists include James Carroll Beckwith, Jasper Johns, Thomas Moran and Elitha Vedder.



(say yes)

and use AT&T Direct™ Service.

With the world's most powerful network you get fast, clear, reliable connections from anywhere. Plus you'll always have the option of an operator who speaks your language. All it takes is your AT&T Calling Card or card, and you're well on your way. So you can give everyone back home a ring.

For easy calling worldwide:

1. Just dial the AT&T Access Number for the country you are calling from.
2. Dial the phone number you're calling.
3. Dial your card number.



AT&T Access Numbers					
Austria	022-903-011	Greece	00-800-1311	Saudi Arabia	1-800-10
Belgium	0-800-100-10	Ireland	1-800-550-000	Spain	900-99-00-11
Czech Republic	00-42-980-101	Israel	1-800-94-94-949	Sweden	020-795-411
Egypt (Cairo)	016-0200	Italy	172-1011	Switzerland	0800-89-0011
France	0-800-99-0011	Netherlands	0800-022-0111	United Kingdom *	0800-89-0011
Germany	0120-0010	Russia (Moscow)	755-5042	United Kingdom *	0500-89-0011

For access numbers not listed above, ask any operator for AT&T Direct Service, or visit our Web site at www.att.com/traveler



It's all within your reach.

Credit card calling subject to availability. Payment terms subject to your credit card agreement. Bold-faced countries permit country-to-country calling outside the U.S. Only calling is available to the U.S. only. Country-to-country rates consist of the cost of a call to the U.S. plus an additional charge based on the country you are calling. You can call the U.S. from all countries listed above. Pay phone deposit. Limited availability. Calling available to most countries. Public phones require local coin payment during the call. Dial 102 first outside Cairo. Additional charges apply outside Moscow. Use U.K. access number in N. Ireland. *If call does not complete, use 0800-013-0011. ©1998 AT&T

مركز الامم